

The Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 10, Vol. I.)

CROMWELL, OTAGO: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1870.

(PRICE, SIXPENCE.)

Cromwell Advertisements



THE PEOPLE'S BAKERY.

J. SCOTT,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,

Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.

JOHN MARSH,

Of the Bridge Hotel, Cromwell,

IS DETERMINED TO GIVE VALUE FOR MONEY.



CROMWELL VETERINARY

SHOEING FORGE.

Next door to Smitham's Kawarau Hotel.

EDWARD LINDSAY,

(Late of Clyde and Melbourne),

GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER,

AND MACHINIST.

E. L. begs to inform the public of Cromwell that he has purchased the business of Mr Thompson, and trusts by strict attention to business, and the execution of all work placed in his hands in a first-class and workmanlike manner, to merit a continuance of the support accorded his predecessor.

Cromwell Advertisements

CROMWELL HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

ROBERT KIDD, PROPRIETOR.

The travelling public and Commercial Gentlemen will find this the most convenient house to put up at in Cromwell. There are excellent bed, private sitting, and dining rooms, and attached to the establishment is a magnificent Billiard Saloon, and the largest hall for Concerts, Balls, or Theatrical Representations out of Dunedin.

Excellent Stabling, &c.

CROMWELL.

MR MANDERS,
LEGAL AND MINING AGENT.

Registered to practise in the Warden's Courts for the Dunstan Goldfields.

Agent for the Northern Fire and Life Insurance Company (capital Two Millions).



W. H. WETTER,
BOOTMAKER,

MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL.

A large and varied stock of Home and Colonial made Boots and Shoes on hand, to which attention is respectfully requested.

PRICES MODERATE.

DAGG'S

CLUTHA HOTEL,

CROMWELL.

Best Accommodation for Visitors.

PRETTY FAIR LIQUOR.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.

GINGERBEER & CORDIALS.

TO THE INHABITANTS
OF THE
CROMWELL DISTRICT.

THE Undersigned begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to supply them with GINGERBEER and CORDIALS, of a superior description, and at prices to defy competition.

GINGERBEER 3s. PER DOZ.
CORDIALS 20s. PER DOZ.

Encourage Local Industry, and Patronise

JOHN M. KELLY,
GOLDEN AGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.

Cromwell Advertisements

JUNCTION
COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

G. W. GOODGER,
PROPRIETOR,

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to announce that neither trouble nor expense have been spared to render the above establishment second to none upon the Goldfields.

Being situated in the very centre of the town, it affords every convenience for Commercial Travellers and others visiting the Cromwell district.

The Bedrooms, Private Parlors, &c., Are fitted up with every regard to comfort and convenience.

The BILLIARD SALOON (the largest in the district) is provided with one of Alcock's Tables.

Extra attention has been bestowed upon the STABLING DEPARTMENT, and as it has been placed under the management of an experienced groom, the public may rely upon every care being taken of horses.

Smithfield Butchery Company.



OWEN PIERCE (late of St. Bathans) having purchased from Mr W. J. BARRY the Butchery Business lately carried on by him in Cromwell, begs to intimate that he is in a position to supply the best description of meat at moderate prices.

O. P. hopes by strict attention to business, and keeping meat of the very best quality, to obtain a share of public support.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

WILLIAM BARNES,
BLACKSMITH AND FARRIER,
(Late of Addlestone, Surrey),

Begs to announce to the inhabitants of CROMWELL and the surrounding Districts that he is about to start in the above business near the Bridge Hotel; and trusts, by strict attention to business, coupled with moderate charges, to secure a share of the work of the district.

SHAMROCK STORE,

CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SHANLY & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION
MERCHANTS.

A large and varied assortment of

WINES, SPIRITS, AND GROCERIES.

Goods delivered in all parts of the district, free of charge.

Cromwell Advertisements

KAWARAU HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SMITHAM, PROPRIETOR.

The best conducted and most comfortable Hotel in the District.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM,
With one of Alcock's best Tables.

Coaches leave for Queenstown and Arrow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 a.m.; for Clyde every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3.30 p.m.; and for Cardrona and Albertown every Wednesday at 9 a.m.

N.B.—W. S. having erected a large range of Stabling, would intimate to Travellers that every care will be bestowed upon horses. An experienced groom in attendance.

DAVID WEAVER,

Wholesale and Retail

STOREKEEPER,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Melmore-street, Cromwell.

D. WEAVER begs to inform the Inhabitants of Cromwell and surrounding Districts that having bought the Premises lately occupied by Mr DAVID BORTH, he has now on hand an assorted

STOCK OF NEW GOODS,

Consisting of

Wines and Spirits, Groceries, Drapery,
Boots, &c. &c.,

of the best qualities; and trusts, by strict attention to business, and moderate prices, to merit a share of public patronage.

CROMWELL.



FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,

(Wholesale and Retail),

JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.

[A CARD.]

DR. JAMES CORSE,
SURGEON,

May be consulted daily at his residence,

MELMORE-STREET,
CROMWELL.

Cromwell Advertisements

[A CARD.]

R. F. BADGER,

LEGAL AND MINING AGENT,

MELMORE-STREET,

CROMWELL;

AND AT BENDIGO GULLY.

Cunnard's Line of People's Coaches.



DAILY CONVEYANCE

TO AND FROM

LOGANTOWN, BENDIGO GULLY REEFS,

AND

CROMWELL.

JOHN CUNNARD

Begs to announce that he is now running a TWO-HORSE CONVEYANCE

BETWEEN

LOGANTOWN AND CROMWELL,

Leaving Logantown

EVERY MORNING, AT SEVEN O'CLOCK;
Returning from Goodger's Junction Hotel at 3.30 p.m.

Parties residing at the Reefs will thereby be enabled to spend at least six hours in Cromwell, and return to the Reefs the same evening.

FARES.

Each way 10s.

To and from 15s.

JOHN CUNNARD,

Proprietor.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, beg to inform the inhabitants of the Cromwell, Alexandra and Clyde districts that we have appointed

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,
CROMWELL,

as our only Agents for the sale of our Silk-dressed FLOUR, BRAN, and POLLARD.

We guarantee all Flour branded with our name and obtained through the above agents.

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN,
Brunswick Flour Mills,
Lake Wakatipu.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR!
NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.

WE have just added to our already large Stock, a splendid assortment of COLONIAL CLOTHING.
Made expressly to our order.

ALSO,

LADIES' DRAPERY,

of all kinds, carefully selected by our Melbourne Firm.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

Drapers, Clothiers, Boot & Shoe Importers,
ETC. ETC.
Cromwell, Dec. 20.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

GENERAL IMPORTERS,

Melbourne, Queenstown, Arrowtown, & Cromwell.

We have much pleasure in calling the attention of the inhabitants of CROMWELL and surrounding districts to our

Large and well-selected Stock,

Which is specially suitable to supply their wants. Each Department will be found complete, and assorted with every requirement.

General Drapery (comprising all the latest novelties from the Melbourne markets)

Men's and Boys' Clothing—Carpets—Tents

English and Colonial Boots, Shoes, &c.

Ironmongery—Timber and Building Materials, all kinds

Tinware—Crockery—Lamps and Glassware—Oils and Paints

Furniture—Stationery—Fancy and Tobacconists' Goods—Medicines

Saddlery—Leather and Grindery—Garden Seeds

Produce, consisting of Wakatipu Flour, Bran, Pollard, Oats, Chaff, &c.

News by the Mail.

Prince Arthur has been made a chief of the Six-Nation Indians.

Mrs Vivian remains in Paris, having, it is said, declined the Marquis of Waterford's offer of marriage.

An enquiry was held, on October 29th, at Cork, into the accounts of Robert Shaw, stamp distributor for that County. Mr Shaw acknowledged that he was a defaulter to the amount of £15,000.

It is stated that the wish entertained by many of the Irish subjects of the Queen that her Majesty should visit Ireland next year is likely to be gratified. We even hear that arrangements are in progress at the Vice-Regal Lodge, with a view to a visit from her Majesty in June next.

A boy and girl, children of a Birmingham cab-driver, were in bed, when their father entered the bedroom, and the girl noticed him tie a handkerchief round his neck, and attach it to the bedpost. Next morning the father was standing in the same position, and they remarked to each other that "father had been standing there all night." He was dead. The girl said to the coroner "she thought he was joking, and went to sleep again."

At the King's Head public-house, Somersham, some young men put a piece of tobacco into a kettle over the fire, for a "lark." Tea was subsequently made with the water in the kettle, of which a young man and young woman unsuspectingly partook. They were both seized with alarming illness, and it was with some difficulty the life of the young woman was saved. There is a question of prosecuting the perpetrators of this stupid and dangerous practical joke.

On the arrival of the Liverpool express at Crew station, soon after 5 o'clock on October 9, the man whose duty it is to tap the wheels of the carriages saw under one of the vehicles an object rather foreign to the situation. It turned out to be a little boy, who, on being told to come out, said, "Don't say anything: I have lost my friends, and want to go to Bristol." He was interrogated by the railway officials, and he told them he had hung on by his arms and legs to a slender iron stay, only three-quarters of an inch in diameter, the whole distance from Liverpool (thirty-four miles). When we consider the speed the express-train travels at, the constant draught, dust, and vibration the lad must have had to put up with, to say nothing of the Lime street tunnel (not over agreeable to pass through under the best of circumstances), we cannot but admire the remarkable spirit displayed. If the train had gone much further without stopping, the poor boy could not possibly have held on, as his limbs were quite numb when he was discovered.

A story is going the rounds of the French papers which shows that detectives sometimes know how to look after their own interests. A legacy of 500,000 francs was recently left to a lady who had long lived with her daughter in extreme poverty. Unfortunately, this suddenly enriched couple were nowhere to be found, and the affair was put into the hands of a young and active detective. He was allowed a month to prosecute the search, and when that time had elapsed he presented himself, unaccompanied by any one, before his superior, the latter upbraiding him with his inefficiency. "Very well, my dear sir," was the calm reply; "but I have now to inform you that I have been eight days married to the daughter of the lady I have been searching for, and I shall thank you to hand over the 500,000 francs, which are the property of my mother-in-law."

At the Taunton County Court, on October 23, Mr Sully, landlord of the County Inn, Taunton, sued William Calcraft, the public executioner, for 13s 9d, the amount of a bill incurred by him whilst staying at his house in 1867, when he came to the town to execute Britain for the murder of his wife near Frome. The following were the items of the account:—Bed, 1s; breakfast, 3s; dinner, 1s 6d; tea, 2s; supper, 2s; grog, 2s; beer, 1s 9d; boots, 6d. Some time after, the plaintiff wrote to the defendant for the money, and received the following reply:—"London Sept 28 1869 Sully I am quite a Shamed at your meanness of sending me that piece of paper to expose me in that way to think that you want me to spend two or three pounds to come to your place to pay you the sum of 14s which I never had half of it will swear if I had you had half of it what did it cost me when you were out together you never spent one halfpenny and you to charge me that exorbitant sum I suppose you thought of frightening me but I was born too near a wood to be frightened by an Owl the sum you charged me the Sheriff ought to have settled long ago I have sent you the Beastly bit of paper you sent me in an envelope not open as you sent it to me you can do what you like with it as soon as it is convenient I will send you apostolic order for the overcharge of 14s with which upon you for so mean an action—W S—W C

"I never was served such a mean action in all my life I never had such a thing in my house before mean mean." As the Registrar stated that the defendant's travel was bad now, he was allowed a month to pay the account.

A passage between Boulogne-sur-mer and Calais has been made in four hours and three quarters by two marine velocipedes. The currents were against the voyagers, but they landed almost dry.

The address of the Mayor of Cork to the Lord-Lieutenant on his recent visit to that city has, by some accident been copied into a local journal as the address of the ladies of Cork; and this mistake is the more to be regretted as the following passage figures conspicuously in the document:—"Nature has done much for us, but man almost nothing."

A Tenant-Right Meeting attended by between 20,000 and 25,000 persons, was held in Kilkenny on October 18, under the presidency of Mr George Bryan, of Jenkinstown, M.P. for the County. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that in the adjustment of rent between landlord and tenant due regard should be given to capital invested in substantial improvements; and that to meet the exigencies of the country, a land measure, based upon the principles of fixity of tenure and fair rents, is required.

Placards have been posted at Clapham containing the following public invitation to worshippers at "Bethesda Chapel":—"Ned Wright, who, before his conversion, was convicted three times of burglary, will deliver a gospel address. Come, and welcome! No collection!"

A rumour has reached us from Portsmouth that it is intended to fit out another flying squadron, of a less formidable character than that which is under Rear-Admiral Hornby, to leave England about the month of April next.

October 21 being the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, Nelson's flag-ship Victory was, in accordance with custom, dressed at each mast-head and yard-arms with laurel wreaths. During the afternoon some few of the remaining survivors of the memorable engagement went on board, and were, with several of the senior executive, petty, and executive officers in port, entertained at dinner through the liberality of Admiral Sir James Hope.

In Grayton-le-Marsh, a woman recently died of an attack of peritonitis. She was thirty years old, and her case has been of much interest to her medical attendants on account of the unusual symptoms it presented. On a post mortem examination being made, a tumour, composed of human hair, resembling in appearance a black duck with a very long neck, and weighing nearly two pounds, was found in the stomach and gullet, forming a tolerably accurate mould of these organs, and extending into the mouth. This remarkable concretion had caused great thickening and ulceration of the stomach, and was the remote cause of her death. Her sister stated that during the last twelve years she had known the deceased to be in the habit of eating her own hair.

Some of the Church papers state that the Royal Commissioners on Ritualism intend to propose that the Athanasian Creed shall be struck out of the Prayer Book.

The Rev. Shapharzi Ekdali a converted fire-worshipper of the celebrated sect of the Parsees of Bombay, is now acting as assistant curate of Holy Trinity, St Ebbe's, Oxford. The reverend gentleman was ordained by the Bishop of Oxford.

The powder works belonging to Messrs Dixon and Co., situated about four miles from Lake Windermere, were the scene of a devastating explosion on October 19. The press and charge houses were utterly demolished, and six mills were completely wrecked. Unfortunately, there were three men at work at the time, and they were blown to atoms.

On the 20th October, an inquest was held on the body of Charles Swift, who was thrown into a copper of boiling water by his master, Mr Lister, a German-sausage maker, at Hatcham. Two witnesses swore positively that Lister was quarrelling with Swift, who was drunk, and that he took up the deceased in his arms and threw him into the copper. Lister then pulled him out again by the heels, and on the policeman coming, he told the latter that Swift had fallen in. Swift, who was sensible, said, "No: he threw me in." The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Lister, who was tried at the Central Criminal Court on October 28, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The *Morning Star*, a daily paper started by the once powerful party called the Manchester School, ceased to exist on the 13th October. Mr Bright, whose powerful writing was frequently recognised, had ceased for some little time to give active co-operation to the journal. Mr Milner Gibson and the other chiefs of the party had also withdrawn their support. It is said that the interests of the paper have been disposed of to the proprietors of the *Daily News* for £8000.

On the 27th October, the Earl of Dudley, with Lord Rokely and a party of ladies, visited the Nine Locks Coal Mine, the scene of a deplorable accident some months ago, and while down in the workings, his Lordship presented to each of his agents (seven in number), by whose exertions a wonderful rescue was achieved, a handsome gold watch and chain. Subsequently the party visited Dudley Caverns, which were splendidly illuminated for the occasion.

America.

(From the European Mail.)

Notwithstanding the opposition raised by a powerful party in California to the introduction of Chinese labourers, there now seems to be little room for doubt that a large and continuous influx will set in, not only to that and the adjoining States, but also to the cotton-growing sections of the Union, and that in this respect the world is likely to see during the next ten or twenty years some of the most important changes ever witnessed from the distribution of races. It is understood that the Pacific Mail Company, of New York, intend to put on weekly steamers to China to import labour at a low price. According to advices from San Francisco, it appears that a Japanese immigration is likely to be introduced into California simultaneously with that from China. A German, named Schnell, who had been for a long time a resident in Japan, came to El Dorado county in June last, and made a purchase of lands for the purpose of establishing a Japanese colony, upon the co-operative labour system, to engage in the culture of the tea plant, the oil plant, wax and mulberry trees, and the manufacture of silk, and the results thus far are alleged to have been very successful. The tea seeds are represented to be in a promising condition; the mulberry cultivation is likewise in progress, and the growth of the oil plant has already been perfected. Herr Schnell has duplicates of passports, issued by the Japanese authorities, whereby a large number of persons had designed to join the colony some time ago, but who have been detained in Japan in consequence of the disturbance created by the civil war. He proposes to gradually initiate them to adopt the habits and customs of the American people, and says they are not averse to the changes.

Trouble seems likely to arise between the United States revenue officers and the Mormons, owing to the many efforts of the latter to evade paying taxes. A majority of the houses at Salt Lake have been consecrated for "religious purposes," and the theatre, though it has long been in use, has been purposely left unfinished. It seems that Brigham Young is becoming sarcastic. He proposes to limit himself to one woman if every member of Congress will do the same.

The boldest and most scientific feat yet performed at Niagara is promised, before the season closes, by a daring fellow who proposes to cross the river without the employment of any such safeguard as an "undershot" velocipede; and, in fact, he will even dispense with the rope. The new sensationalist, who, we presume, will claim the distinction of the "Canadian Sinbad," designs taking an aerial flight across the chasm on wings.

A melancholy interest attaches to a letter just published, addressed to the late Mr Grinnell, by Captain Hall, who for the last five years has lived among the Esquimaux, in the hope of discovering additional relics of the ill-fated Franklin Expedition. It is believed that the documents left by Franklin may yet exist, but Captain Hall was not able to recover them. He has, however, brought home a number of relics found at different spots where the 105 brave men who followed Crozier, after the death of Franklin, dropped and died one after another. The researches of Captain Hall add little to our geographical knowledge.

We regret to state that the steamer Stonewall has been burnt on the Mississippi, and that of the 258 persons on board only thirty-eight are known to be saved. The vessel caught fire on the night of Wednesday, October 27th. The cargo, which consisted chiefly of hay, was piled on deck. The fire spread rapidly, and she was run on a shoal, but the depth of water prevented the people reaching land. The night was cold, the wind high, and a swift current was running. Few of the sufferers were burnt, nearly all of them being drowned. Boats from the shore rescued the survivors. Some of those who are missing may have floated down the river, but their fate is unknown.

A case recently came before the court at Santiago in which the plaintiff sued for a divorce on the ground that her husband is of the same sex as herself. This was enough to procure a divorce, but not enough to create an embarrassing law case. It was easy to separate husband and wife: but how about property? The one of the two ladies who undertook the part of the husband had married the other for her money and for her prospects. She was in the habit of frequenting the baths of Colina for the purpose of selling fresh eggs and other such commodities to the world of fashion who seek health and repose in that watering place. Now the question arises whether the wife should be responsible for the debts incurred by the husband while managing her affairs. There is another question also—what punishment should be inflicted on the husband for contempt of law, and for forgery committed in signing the marriage-contract and other documents, under an assumed sex. The legal aspects of the case may be left to the learned magistrates of Santiago.

Snake-bite.

We have received a lengthened account of the case of snake-bite treated by Dr Bowling, of Talbot, from which we extract the particulars of most public interest. The snake, about five feet in length, was pinned to the ground through the tail at the time he bit Mr Coutts, which he did twice. The case was of such severity that Dr Dowling had to inject ammonia three times into a vein of the right arm, and twice into a vein of the left arm, before the remedy was complete. After every injection, except the fourth, there was an instantaneous improvement, marked by returning consciousness, better pulse, breathing, and complexion. The doctor neither scarified the part nor applied any local remedy, wishing to trust solely to the ammoniacal injection. He thus concludes:—"Whatever may be the opinion of others who are much given to theorising and criticising without experience, of this I am convinced, that for the poison of the brown or diamond snake, the ammonia is the direct antidote; and in any number of cases where they could be treated sufficiently soon I should be as confident as to their issue as we can naturally be for anything in our somewhat uncertain art."

Another instance of successful treatment of snake-bite by the injection of ammonia, as recommended by Professor Halford, is recorded in a recent issue of the *Gipps Land Times*. A middle-aged healthy-looking woman was bitten on the leg by a very large snake (described as being light-coloured and spotted), about half-past ten on the morning of the 20th November. She fell down, and became unconscious, and on being taken home she became very faint, and vomited, which gave her relief. A bandage was applied above and below the knee, and for a while she appeared slightly better, but towards evening the symptoms returned with greater severity, and she became worse, notwithstanding that she was made to swallow a glass of brandy with about ten drops of strong liquid ammonia. Dr Eccles, of Tarraville, was then sent for, and arrived thirteen hours after the woman had been bitten. Her pulse was then very weak, and the surface of her body was also cold and clammy, and she was kept awake with great difficulty. The wound was at once scarified, and saturated with strong liquid ammonia, and some brandy was administered, the patient being kept constantly moving about. As she appeared to derive no immediate benefit from this treatment, it was determined to employ the injection of ammonia, as recommended by Professor Halford. A vein in the woman's right arm was then opened, and seven drops of strong liquid ammonia, diluted in a drachm and a half of lukewarm water, were injected by means of a small glass syringe. More brandy being also administered, still the symptoms gradually increased, and the breathing became so low and quick as to be scarcely perceptible. Heat was applied to the extremities, and ammonia was again injected. In about twenty minutes she recovered sufficiently to express a wish to be alone. After a while the general state of the circulation became more active, the unfavourable symptoms disappeared, and about four hours afterwards it was considered safe to let the patient go to sleep. When she awoke she had quite recovered.

An Extraordinary Story.

(From the Chicago Post.)

The grand jury of Kane County found an indictment for murder against the Rev. Isaac P. Smith, of Turner Junction (a little town 30 miles west of Chicago) for the murder of his wife in last June. The following are the facts of the case:—Some time in the early part of June last, Mr Smith, with his wife, drove in his buggy to Elgin, to attend a ministers' meeting at the house of a brother clergyman. He came to a Mr Benton's house in considerable excitement, asking if his wife was there, and saying that his buggy had been overturned in crossing a stream about quarter of a mile from Mr Benton's, and as he had not been able to find his wife, he thought she might have gone on to the house and left him. His account of the accident seems to have been very contradictory. To one person he said he didn't know why he had driven into the stream, for he had just left a stable where there was plenty of water. To another he said that he drove across the bridge, but that the horse, in spite of his efforts to drive on, turned after crossing, and went into the stream to drink. These discrepancies, together with the fact that the horse was found standing still in the water, with the buggy resting on the side on two wheels, just where the accident (or murder) took place, and the body of Mrs Smith only ten or twelve feet from the buggy, led to investigation. It leaked out that there was an insurance to the amount of \$3000 on her life. He denied that there was any other insurance, whereas closer investigation showed a further accident insurance of \$6000, which, when discovered, he said he had concealed by the advice of his father, lest it should make a talk. Then one person discovered that Mr Smith had but \$400 salary at Algonquin, and yet he kept a horse and buggy, and paid insurance on \$12,000 for himself

and his wife, and had commenced to build a house shortly after his arrival, which would cost him little short of \$6000, while he had but a salary of \$400—all of which would have to be borrowed at ten per cent. This would leave him \$200 a year to live on, pay insurance and taxes, and save the principle of his borrowed capital. When asked about the accident policy, he said that he had taken it at his wife's suggestion, together with \$10,000 on his own life, sometime last fall, when he had contemplated a visit to Prescott, Wisconsin, which had been given up when he came to Turner Junction. Mrs Smith was about 26 years old, the daughter of a farmer near Algonquin, Illinois, where Mr Smith preached a year ago. She was a very fair-looking woman, of an amiable, retiring disposition, and was much beloved by the people generally. Mr Smith has been in the ministry about ten years, five of which were spent in New England, where his first wife died. He is said to be an earnest and eloquent preacher; and he came to Turner Junction last November. It remains for the trial to sift the facts in this remarkable and distressing case.

An Adroit Sell.

One day a gentleman called at the shop of Mr Abraham Isaacs, with a violin case under his arm. He purchased a neck-tie, and then asked permission to leave his box while he did a few errands in the neighbourhood. Mr Isaacs—a dealer in new and second-hand clothing—had no objection. "It is a violin," said the gentleman, "which I prize very highly. It was given me by an old Italian who died at my father's house. I beg you will be careful of it, sir." Mr Isaacs promised, and the owner of the precious violin departed. Towards noon, a well-dressed man, with a distinguished look, entered the shop. The violin-case was in sight upon a shelf, and as no one was near to prevent him, the new-comer slipped round and opened the case, and took out the instrument—a very dark-hued and ancient one. "Hallo!" said Isaacs, when from another part of the shop he heard the sound of the violin: "what for you touch dat, eh?" The stranger explained that he was a professor—that he was leader of an orchestra—and that he could never see a violin without trying it. He then drew the bow across the strings, playing a few passages of a fine old German waltz. "My soul!" he cried, after he had run his fingers over the instrument a while, "that is the best violin I ever saw! There is not a better in England—a perfect genuine old Ceremona! I will give you twenty pounds for it." Isaacs said it was not his. "I will give you fifty—a hundred!" Mr Isaacs was forced to explain how the violin came to be left in his shop. The stranger had taken out his pocket-book, and drew forth a roll of bank-notes. He put them back, remarking—"I must have that violin if money will buy it. When the owner returns will you ask him to wait on me? If he cannot wait ask him to meet me here at six o'clock. If he cannot do that, tell him to call at the office of the treasurer of the Royal Academy of Music, and enquire for the director of the orchestra. Will you do it?" Isaacs said he would. "But," suggested the stranger, "you need not tell him what I have said about his violin, nor what I have offered, because he may have no idea of the treasure he possesses. You'll be careful and circumspect?" The stranger went away, and Abraham Isaacs reflected. In the course of an hour the owner of the violin returned for his box. But the "old clo'" man had been captivated by the golden bait. What would the gentleman sell his violin for? The gentleman at first would not listen to the proposition; but after a deal of talking he confessed that he was not himself a professor, and could not well afford to keep such a valuable instrument. He would sell it for fifty pounds—not a penny less. Mr Isaacs paid the money, and became the legal possessor of the violin, ready to take from two hundred to two hundred and fifty from the director of the orchestra, as he might be able. But the director did not come. Isaacs carried the violin to a professional friend at the end of a week and asked him what was its real value, before calling on the professor. "Five and twenty shillings, without the case!" Abraham Isaacs was strongly of opinion that the gentleman who left the violin in his care was a swindler, that the director was a partner in the business, and that together they had made him their victim. That night old clothes went up ten per cent.

In Virginia, where the law fixes the marriage fee at one dollar, there is a reminiscence of a couple who many years ago called on a parson, and requested him to marry them. "Where is my fee?" said the functionary. The parties who were to unite their fortunes did so at once, and found the joint amount to be twenty-seven cents. "I can't marry you for that sum," said the irate old gentleman. "A little bit of service will go a long way," suggested the male applicant. "No, no," said the parson; "you do not pay for the size of the pill, but for the good you hope it will do you." The lass, intent on marriage, began to weep, but the parson was inexorable, and the couple turned sadly to depart. Just then a happy thought seemed to strike the forlorn maiden, and she turned and cried through her tears: "Please sir, if you can't marry us full up, won't you marry us twenty-seven cents' worth? We can come for the rest some other time." This was too much for the parson. He married them "full up," and they went on their way rejoicing.

Kawarau Gorge Advertisements.

DIGGER'S REST HOTEL,
KAWARAU GORGE.
—
NICHOLAS CAMPION,
Proprietor.
—
Wines and Spirits of the best description.
—
STABLING.

SLUICER'S ARMS HOTEL,
KAWARAU GORGE,
—
JOHN WRIGHTSON,
Proprietor.
—
GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

GOOD STABLING. Three Loose Boxes, second to none.
—
BILLIARDS.

WHITE HART HOTEL,
KAWARAU GORGE,
(On the main road to Queenstown),
—
THOMAS HERON,
Proprietor.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

Queenstown Advertisements.

QUEENSTOWN SHOEING FORGE.
—
J. BRIDGE,
General Blacksmith and Farrier,
REES STREET, QUEENSTOWN.
—
First-rate Stabling: good Oaten Hay.
—
HORSES FOR HIRE.

QUEEN'S ARMS HOTEL,
QUEENSTOWN.
—
A. EICHARDT..... PROPRIETOR.
—
Private Rooms for Families.
—
SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

A large and commodious STABLE, capable of accommodating twenty horses, has recently been completed, and has been pronounced by all who have visited the district as second to none in Dunedin. An experienced groom in attendance.

Booking Office for Cobb & Co.'s line of Coaches.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,
(Corner of Beach and Rees streets),
QUEENSTOWN.

W. M'LARN..... PROPRIETOR.
—
The above Hotel continues to keep up its reputation as one of the most comfortable in the Wakatipu district. The best accommodation for visitors and boarders.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.
The only paddock accommodation in the district.
—
The Pioneer of Sixpenny Drinks.

WAKATIP SAW MILLS
—
J. W. ROBERTSON & CO.,
TIMBER MERCHANTS,
QUEENSTOWN.

Every description of SAWN TIMBER, constantly on hand, at FRANKTON and QUEENSTOWN.

ROBERT BOYNE,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER,
AND NEWS AGENT,
Queenstown, Lake Wakatipu.

A large stock of Groceries and other goods always on hand. Importer of English and Colonial Newspapers. Orders punctually attended to, and newspapers forwarded to any part of the district.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

Nevis Advertisements.

EDWARD THOMPSON,
NORTHUMBERLAND ARMS HOTEL
AND STORE,
NEVIS.
—
A large and well-selected stock of GROCERIES of all descriptions constantly on hand. Goods delivered throughout the surrounding district on the shortest notice.
—
A commodious BILLIARD ROOM is now in course of erection, and will shortly be furnished with one of Alcock & Co.'s full-sized BILLIARD Tables.
—
The best accommodation for Travellers.
—
Good Stabling.

BRITISH STORES,
Nevis.

NEVIS CROSSING HOTEL
AND STORE,
(About five miles from the Nevis Township).

The undersigned, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on him since commencing business, begs to intimate that he continues to keep a large and well-selected stock of SPIRITS, WINES, and GROCERIES of the very best description.
—
Goods regularly delivered throughout the surrounding district.
—
CHARLES KORLL.

Miscellaneous

ALBION HOTEL AND STORE
LUGGATE,
(28 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wanaka).
—
H. MAIDMAN..... PROPRIETOR.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of travellers.
—
Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery, Mining Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at Cromwell prices.

GOOD STABLING.
N.B.—District Post Office.

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE
—
The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with.
—
The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque; and on an island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.
—
A large PLEASURE-BOAT is kept for the accommodation of visitors, and every care is taken to provide means for their enjoyment while staying at the WANAKA HOTEL, which is universally admitted to be one of the most comfortable and best conducted houses in the Province.
—
The Proprietors of the WANAKA HOTEL can confidently state that a more pleasant method of passing a few days free from the turmoil and care of business, than by a sojourn in the neighbourhood of the picturesque and romantic Wanaka Lake, can scarcely be imagined.

THE STORE,

In connection with the hotel, is well supplied with Groceries, Household Utensils, Ironmongery, Mining Tools, &c.
—
HEDDITCH & RUSSELL,
Proprietors.

R. PRITCHARD,
Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines, Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district.
—
A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, Drapery, &c.

Agent for T. ROBINSON & Co., Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Dunedin & Melbourne.

VULCAN HOTEL, ST. BATHANS,
—
SAUNDERS HANGER, Proprietor.
—
First-class Accommodation for Travellers.

Always on hand—Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best quality.

BILLIARD TABLE.—GOOD STABLING.
BLACKSMITH'S SHOP adjoining. Horses shod on the shortest notice.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

JUNCTION HOTEL,
TUAPEKA ROAD,
(Seventeen miles from Lawrence).
—
HUGH MACKENZIE,
(Late of Manukirikiri),
Desires to inform his numerous friends throughout the Northern Gold-fields that he has purchased the JUNCTION HOTEL, lately kept by Mr Thomas Higgin; and that he is enabled to offer, at the above hotel, accommodation equal to that of any house on the road.
—
Branch Booking Office for Cobb's Coaches to Teviot and Switzers.
—
Passengers change coaches for Switzers at the Junction Hotel.
—
Goodstabling and paddock accommodation.

Dunedin Advertisements.

HAY BROTHERS,
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
PRINCES-STREET,
DUNEDIN,

Between Messrs Paterson & M'Leod's and the Criterion Hotel).

As our Stock is extremely well assorted in every department,
We have great pleasure in inviting the Inhabitants of the Province to inspect it,
And we feel assured that all those who will be kind enough to favour us with a visit,
Will be forced to acknowledge that for Quality, Style, and Cheapness,
It will (to say the least of it) compare favourably with any other in New Zealand.

Our great Motto in conducting our business is to give such VALUE to our Customers as to induce them to come back again, thus making their interest and ours IDENTICAL.
Our past success is the best proof that this leading principle has been fully appreciated by the inhabitants of the Province of OTAGO.
—
Please Note the Address:

HAY BROTHERS,
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
PRINCES-STREET,
DUNEDIN,

Between Messrs Paterson & M'Leod's and the Criterion Hotel).

LONDON PIANOFORTE & MUSIC SALOON.
—
FOR SALE OR HIRE:
Pianofortes by Collard and Collard
Pianofortes by Broadwood
Pianofortes by Kirkman
Pianofortes by Ralph Allison
Pianofortes by J. and J. Hopkinson.
—
Mechanism of every description connected with Pianofortes and Harmoniums made and repaired.—All the new and standard Music.
—
CHARLES BEGG,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER,
Princes-street north, Dunedin.

"All's Well that Ends Well."

(From Once-a-Week.)

SOME years ago, I knew a lapidary who gained a considerable fortune from a great misfortune. An excellent workman, honest as the day, Montin had but one fault; he was too fond of good wine, which caused him to neglect his work, sometimes for days together, to the great dissatisfaction of his employer, who in all other respects valued and esteemed him highly, both for his skill and probity.

One day Montin received from his master a diamond of the finest water to cut and polish, with strict recommendations to keep sober until the work was finished. "I rely on your activity," said the jeweller, on giving him the stone. "I must have it without fail on the 15th instant; and if you disappoint me this time it will be the last job you will have from me."

Montin promised exactitude, asked, as was usual with him, part of his pay in advance, and set himself courageously to work. Under his skilful hand the diamond soon began to show forth its beauty; in a few more hours it would have been finished, when, unfortunately for Montin's resolutions, a friend called on him—an old comrade, who had been long absent from Paris. What could they do but take a glass together? They arrived at the cabaret, and the time passed quickly away, and Montin thought no more of his unfinished work. During the morning, his employer came to see how the polishing of the diamond proceeded. The concierge assured him that Montin had only just gone out, and would not fail to return immediately, as he had for some days been working steadily and unremittingly. Only half satisfied, the jeweller went away, to return in two hours, and to find Montin still absent. Convinced he was at the tavern, the master charged one of his men to seek him, and induce him to return to his work.

This was done, and Montin, grumbling between his teeth, quitted his comrade, and ascended to his workshop; but his head was no longer clear, nor his hand steady. To add to his trouble, the diamond became unfixed; he seized it hastily to replace it: his trembling fingers gave a jerk—and by a strange fatality, the precious stone flew out of the window! Sobered in a moment by this terrible accident, Montin continued gazing out of the casement as if petrified, his pale lips murmuring the words "Lost! lost! lost!"

For more than an hour he remained almost motionless, and was only roused from his lethargy by the entrance of his master.

"Is it thus you work, Montin?" exclaimed the master. "Three times have I called for the diamond, and you spend your time at the tavern. Give me the stone—I must have it, finished or unfinished."

Montin looked wildly at him, without uttering a word.

"What is the matter?" asked the jeweller. Why don't you answer? Have you drunk all your senses away?"

The lapidary tried in vain to speak: his tongue seemed paralysed. At last he rose, and hiding his face in his hands, murmured, "It is—lost!"

"Explain yourself: what has happened?" "Out of the window."

"What? when?" "The stone."

"Well, well, tell me what has occurred."

"The stone flew out."
It was now the turn of the master to become silent with astonishment. Then, furious with rage, he cried, "I don't believe a word of your story: you have sold my diamond to pay for your dissipation."

This accusation was the coup de grace for Montin. He fell fainting at the feet of his master, and it was not without difficulty that he was recalled to life, or rather to a despair which amounted almost to madness. The jeweller, who understood what was passing in his mind, tried to console him, and at last succeeded in rendering him more calm. "It is a most unfortunate accident," said he, "but it is not irreparable."

"You do not, then, believe that I sold your diamond for drink?" said Montin, eagerly.

"No, no, Montin: you must forget what I said in the first moment of my anger, and let us try to find a remedy for the misfortune. The diamond was worth £200. You endeavour to repay the half of that sum out of your wages, which, when you work regularly, amount to from £3 to £4 a week. With industry and sobriety, you will soon get out of debt."

"From this time I will work steadily," said Montin, with tears in his eyes. "You shall see that although I have been a drunkard, I am not a thief."

"I believe you," replied the jeweller. "I have every confidence in you: you are a good workman. I will furnish you with plenty of work, and in a few years you will be right again. Well, will that suit you?"

"Oh, yes, sir! only tell me once more that you do not think I sold the diamond."

"I repeat, on my honor, that I only said so in the first moment of anger. I am convinced that you are an honest man—in fact, I prove it by trusting you with more work."

"Yes, sir, that is true; and I promise you I will not disappoint you. I will repair my fault; the lesson has been a severe one, but it will not be without its fruits."

Montin kept his word. He rose early and worked indefatigably; the lost stone was replaced by another, which was polished as if by enchantment. Faithful to his promise, he went no more to the tavern, and became a model of steadiness and industry. Before the year was out, he had paid a considerable part of his debt. Sixteen months passed thus, when one morning in May, having finished his work, he placed himself at the window, watching the boats passing and repassing on the river, which flowed close to the walls of his house. Suddenly his eyes were attracted by something bright glittering on the extreme edge of an old chimney. What was his surprise to discover his half-polished diamond. It seemed as if a breath would precipitate it into the water beneath; and yet it had been there for so many months, suspended between heaven and earth.

When he saw it his emotion became almost as great as on the day on which he had seen it disappear out of the window; he dare not remove his eyes, fearing to lose sight of his almost recovered treasure. "It is—it is my diamond, which has cost me so many tears," said he; but how shall I reach it? If it were to fall! But no, I will take every precaution: not too fast—let me consider well!

Just at this moment his employer entered the room. "Oh, sir," cried Montin, "it is there!" "What?" said the jeweller. "My diamond, or rather yours. Ah, do not touch it, or we shall lose it for ever." "It is true: it is certainly the diamond that has so tormented us; but the difficulty is how to get it. Wait a moment, I know how to do it." So saying, he left the room, but quickly returned, bearing in his hand a net prepared for catching butterflies. With its aid, and that of a long stick, he proceeded carefully to try and get the precious stone—Montin, hardly daring to breathe, watching all his movements with the greatest anxiety. His efforts at last were crowned with success, and he cried, "Here it is, Montin. I congratulate you on its recovery. I am now your debtor to the amount of nearly one hundred pounds. What do you intend to do with the amount?" Leave it in your hands, sir, if you will be kind enough to keep it for me. "Most willingly; I will pay you the interest, and if you continue to add to it, you will soon have a nice little sum," replied the jeweller.

In a few years Montin became partner with his master, whose daughter he married, and he is now one of the principal jewellers in Paris.

Daring Attempt at Escape from Wellington Gaol.

A recent number of the *Wellington Independent* contains the following:—A man named George Harper, alias William Thomas, was recently convicted at the Resident Magistrate's Court of stealing a coat belonging to Mr B. Wallace, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labor. The day after he was taken to gaol, he was detected stealing another prisoner's rations, and he also destroyed a book belonging to the Provincial Government. For these offences he was sentenced to three days' solitary confinement. While undergoing his punishment he destroyed a pair of stockings, for which offence he was again sentenced to three days' solitary confinement. That sentence having expired, he was sent out on Thursday morning to work on the road near Pipitea Point. At five minutes past four o'clock, as the Hutt coach was passing, the prisoner deliberately jumped into it. This being observed by overseer McCarthy, he called out to the overseer at the other end of the gang to stop the coach. Jackson, the other overseer, then called to the driver to stop, which he did immediately, having no idea, however, that one of the prisoners was in the coach. Jackson then ordered the prisoner to come out, and called upon the ganger to assist in securing him. The prisoner then broke away, and ran off, pursued by Jackson for a considerable distance, when, finding that the officer was gaining upon him, he ran into the sea for about a hundred yards, and remained standing there with the water up to his chin. Two of the other prisoners, named Morris and Cunningham, then came forward and volunteered to go into the water and bring the prisoner back. They were directed to do so, and immediately went after him. When Harper saw them approaching, he took off his red shirt and cap, and threw them from him. He then commenced swimming out into deep water, followed by the other two prisoners, who after an exciting race, succeeded in capturing him and bringing him on shore. After the prisoner was secured, he said that he intended to escape, and that he would do so again the first opportunity. On arriving at the gaol he was immediately placed in irons by order of the Warden. The case was heard on Friday morning, when the prisoner was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labor, in addition to his former sentence. The two prisoners Morris and Cunningham have had the remainder of their sentences remitted, as a reward for their conduct on the above occasion.

J.O.F.

COURT STAR OF CROMWELL, No. 4033.

A SUMMONED MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY, 12th January, 1870. Usual time and place.

BUSINESS: Election and Installation of Officers.

D. MACKELLAR, C.S.

BURTON BROTHERS
Photographic Tour.

Having been somewhat unexpectedly summoned to Dunedin, I beg respectfully to apprise the public of Cromwell and neighbourhood that I shall be glad to receive sitters after my return, which will be during the first week in January.

ALFRED H. BURTON.

SPECIMENS of Portraits, and our Series of Up-country Views, may be seen at Smitham's Kawarau Hotel in the meantime.

Cromwell Post Office.

—C—

MAILS CLOSE:

For Clyde, Dunedin, and intervening offices, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 p.m.

For Kawarau Gorge, Edwards's, Gibbstown, Arrow River, Frankton, and Queenstown, every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 9 p.m.

For Rocky Point, Luggett, Albert Town, and Cardrona, every Tuesday, at 9 p.m.

For Bannockburn and Nevis, every alternate Monday, at 9 a.m.

MAILS ARRIVE:

From Dunedin, Clyde, and intervening offices, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 a.m.

From Queenstown, Frankton, Arrow River, Edwards's, Gibbstown, and Kawarau Gorge, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 p.m.

From Cardrona, Albert Town, Luggett, and Rocky Point, every Thursday, at 3 p.m.

From Nevis and Bannockburn, every alternate Wednesday, at 3 p.m.

SAVINGS BANK AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

Open for the transaction of Money Order and Savings Bank business daily, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.

The Telegraph Office is open to the public on week days from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Sundays from 10 to 10.30 a.m., and from 5 to 5.30 p.m., New Zealand mean time.

J. REEKIE, Postmaster.

COMMERCIAL.

ARGUS OFFICE,

Tuesday afternoon.

Business has been fair during the past week, but it is expected that there will be a slight lull, as is generally the case after the holidays. Stocks are pretty full, with the exception of oats, of which there are, however, sufficient to supply all demands until the new ones come in, which event is expected to take place at the end of the month, although it is thought the crops will not be heavy.

For Robertson and Hallenstein's flour there is still a fair demand, it being the only kind now used in the district.

The share market is at present dull, and we have no important sales to mention. The want of public crushing machinery will seriously affect the progress of our reefs for some time to come.

Quotations are as follow:—

Flour (Robertson & Hallenstein's).—£17 to £19	
per ton.	
Pollard do. do. £13 per ton.	
Bran do. do. 9 " "	
Oats.—6s per bushel.	
Wheat.—7s per bushel.	
Chaff.—£7 per ton.	
Hay.—£9 " "	
Straw.—£7 " "	
Potatoes.—£8 " "	
Bread.—1s per 4lb loaf.	
Butter.—2s per lb.	
Cheese.—1s 6d "	
Bacon.—1s 6d "	
Ham.—1s 8d "	
Eggs.—2s per dozen.	
Kerosene.—4s 9d per gallon.	
Candles.—1s 3d per lb.	
Cartage from Dunedin.—£7 10s per ton.	
Mutton.—4d to 6d	
Beef.—7d and 8d	

THE

Cromwell Argus.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1870.

THE Bendigo Reefs—or the Bendigo Gully Reefs, as they are often called—are considered to be very valuable. We don't dispute their valuable nature, or their intrinsic worth. But it is just desirable to enquire if the best is being made of these valuable resources. Approaching the question upon the clear basis of what are the quartz-reefs worth to the district, we shall be better able to sift their value. Mr Warden Pyke's restriction, issued when the excitement attending Mr Colclough's discovery was at its height, has not tended to promote quartz-mining in any material degree; neither has the enforcement of the regulation making necessary the employment of two men for every four sleeping shareholders developed the new reefs severally. We are groping, as it were, in the dark, in our system of testing them. We are as desirous as any one to see the Bendigo Reefs made of general worth. But between obscure mining rules and the greater doubt yet existing as to the value of a miner's right claim, nothing seems to be well done. Here we have, we may say, valuable reefs, requiring only development by aid of capital; but no one seems inclined to invest upon the security of the miner's right title. It may happen that the claims taken up are too small to be now held under lease; and claimholders may have in consequence serious difficulties to contend with in their efforts to develop a mining resource. How we have arrived at such results, we do not care to trace. They are made patent enough by their presence. How to solve the question is the difficulty; and to that end we must address ourselves.

Security of title is the first thing to submit to the capitalist. What with the registration and protection muddle, &c., that clear title capitalists so desire cannot be given at present. Our local business men are, nevertheless, doing wonders: they are acting up faithfully to their obligations as sleeping shareholders. This cannot, however, last for ever. They will in time require to deposit their securities for advances, or otherwise deal with them. To make the resources of the Bendigo Reefs, therefore, valuable, it will be seen that it is necessary to give either security of title, if the aid of capital is required, or a proof that the claims are genuine and valuable, and actually what they are represented to be. The last generally cannot be done. Everyone, more or less, believes in their value—everyone really recognises something of their worth. But what of that? We may go on talking of them, but "the steed will stand while the grass grows." It drives us back to security of title, and security of title means a good deal. It means how claims are held, and how they are to be worked and developed. Capitalists, as far as we understand them, don't care to take even a basketful of miner's right securities. Owners of machinery, or those who would, in conjunction with shareholders, assist in procuring and erecting the necessary plant, would like to see the reefs a little better tested, and the supply-of-water question definitely settled. Testing the reefs, as the operation is at present pursued, falls individually heavy on the limited number of shareholders; and we are afraid that the work is not so vigorously pursued as it should be. Not only are the claims generally too small by just one half, but many are depending upon the testing results of their neighbours. This is a species of "gentle shepherding" that deserves no encouragement. Altogether (if our view of the position is correct) it will be at once apparent that serious difficulties and obstacles exist to the rapid development of our reefs. We are not going to take up our text, and dwell upon the deeds of the men of the Thames. We may, however, emulate their conduct in some respects, and follow their foot-steps in one or two lines of conduct. By however vigorous and prompt action, by the diffusion of interests into the hands of many, the district has secured the erection of numerous and powerful crushing plants.

As we cannot in this issue go fully into the various methods of working the reefs that are suggested, we will briefly epitomise some of them. First, amalgamation of claims to the extent of 1200 feet in length; secondly, the application for a lease; thirdly, the formation of limited liability companies; fourthly, the creation of machinery by joint companies; fifthly, the mortgaging of claims to procure funds in order to test them, or for the creation of machinery. All these various forms, we will show in a future issue, have something of merit about them; but in our opinion, the third and fourth propositions claim serious attention. The formation of such companies is so simple, easy, and economical; the distribution of risks so easily effected, even at a premium, if prospects justify it; and the means of getting properly to work so much increased, that we claim, in the meantime, a fair consideration of them. We must attract capital, or utilise that which we have, if we want to improve on the past and go ahead earnestly, and we must have machinery as soon as possible. In our next, we shall, therefore, more fully deal with a subject we have only cursorily touched upon to-day.

Owing to the great interest centred in the case Gibson, Austin, and Bond v. Colclough and Lyons, heard before the Warden on Wednesday last, we publish the evidence in full.

The non-arrival of the mails for a week, until Monday morning, produced much inconvenience. The number of drays stuck on the road has also been large, but they are now freely coming forward.

The children attending the Cromwell School had a picnic on Friday last, funds for which had been accumulating since Christmas. Invitations were issued to the various members of the School Committee, and other ladies and gentlemen, and in the afternoon the company adjourned to the Lower Flat, where the various amusements to which juveniles are partial were entered into with great zeal. In the evening an impromptu entertainment took place in the schoolroom—the children mustering in force. Songs were given by some of the smallest of juvenile vocalists in such an irresistibly comic manner, as to cause roars of laughter, while some of the pieces sang by the older boys and girls were very creditably rendered.

So Mr Macandrew has had to swallow another pill, and accept, after all, Mr J. L. Gillies as Treasurer.

A summoned meeting of Court Star of Cromwell, A.O.F., takes place on Wednesday evening, at the usual hour and place.

The prospectus of the Bendigo Quartz Mills Co. has been issued, with a capital of £6500 divided into shares of £5 each. Mr F. H. Evans, Prince's-street, Dunedin, is the broker, and the directors are Messrs. William Gregg, John Hughes, F. H. Irwin, Edward McGlashan, and Chas. S. Reeves.

By a telegram received by us from Queenstown last evening, we learn that the races there are likely to be well contested. There are a large number of entries for each event, and the course is in splendid order. The wheat harvest is being proceeded with.

The total amount realized by the late concert, after paying all expenses, is £21 8s 6d.

At the sitting of the Warden's Court, held on Wednesday last, owing to the overcrowded state of the wretched kennel used as a Court-house, and the bad air generated in consequence of such a number of people breathing in the confined space of the room, the Warden (V. Pyke, Esq.) was obliged to adjourn the hearing of the case Gibson, Austin, and Bond v. Colclough and Lyons to the large hall of the Cromwell Hotel. The Warden expressed in strong terms his disgust at being compelled to hold Courts in the building, and trusted the Press would notice his remarks. It is with very great pleasure we do so; and we certainly do trust that before long an effort will be made to get a new building under way in some part of the town.

We have been requested to correct an error which appeared in our last issue. In noticing the death of Mr J. W. Garrett, we stated that he was a native of Guernsey; such, we are informed, is not the case, as he was born in Douglas, Isle of Man.

2450 ounces of gold were brought down by the Escort from Queenstown last week. This is, of course, a monthly return, and the largeness of the amount is owing to the Christmas washings-up. 505 ounces were added to this as Cromwell's contribution for the past fortnight, making a total for the latter place for the month of 1935 ounces.

The Queenstown Races take place on Thursday and Friday next. A visit to this beautiful garden of the Colony will well repay the visitor. Though some of the best horses will be at the Mount Ida Meeting, the string that will contest the various events will lead to good sport. On the evening of the first day, the Queenstown Dramatic Society give in their pretty *bijou* theatre a fine amateur performance. As these entertainments are put very handsomely on the stage, a treat may be expected by visitors. What with pic-nics, races, boating, and the visits to the farms and gardens, a few nice, pleasant days will be spent there. Passengers can cross by the bridge at the Shotover, thus escaping the ford.

We are informed by the local agent for two insurance companies that Cromwell risks are refused, in consequence of the absence of anything like a water-supply to the town. It is not likely that a single risk will be taken until the town race is made effective. This is not pleasant news to owners of property; nor is it pleasant to insurance companies who desire to extend legitimate business.

The Rev. Father Norris has been on a visit to this district for some days past, and held mass on Sunday in the school-house. We learn that a commencement of the new Roman Catholic Church will shortly be made.

The Rev. Mr Drake preached an impressive sermon on Sunday, taking his text from Ecclesiastes, chap. ix, v. 10: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might; for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom in the grave whither thou goest." The recent sudden deaths of Mr Garrett and others afforded the preacher an opportunity of practically illustrating the uncertainty of life, and the necessity for obeying the injunctions of this text especially, as well as others of a similar nature. The congregation was a numerous one, and the mournful theme of the rev. gentleman's address seemed to affect many.

The heat, both day and night, for the last week, has been intense—the thermometer standing in cool shade at 95 degrees, and in the sun at from 120 to 130 degrees. Old residents who were at the Dunstan and Lake rushes say the weather we have had for the past two months forcibly reminds them of the year in which these diggings were opened.

An idea has prevailed that a serious deflection has taken place in the Cromwell bridge. This is not the case. Mr Simpson has recently tested the levels of the bridge, and found them unaltered.

The hay harvest is cut in the Lake district, and the other two crops—wheat and oats—are rapidly ripening. Some of the wheat fields are already yellow, although a few of the oat patches are backward.

A revolting piece of cruelty practised at the Wetherstones Christmas Sports is thus noticed by the *Tuapeka Times*:—"The sports were commenced by a brutal and disgusting exhibition of cruelty, such as would in any civilised community, have called for the interference of the police. A wretched duck was half buried in the ground, and a lot of cold-blooded creatures, whom it would be too great a compliment to call men, amused themselves by hurling bludgeons at the inoffensive creature. Certainly it was not one of the amusements provided by the Committee, but they, by permitting such proceedings, made themselves accomplices to behaviour calculated in the highest degree to brutalize all who were spectators. We were too sickened to watch the spectacle, which we believe terminated in the still living creature being torn to pieces. It is to be hoped that in future the police will interfere with all such attempts made to play ducks and drakes with animal life."

RECENT MINING DECISIONS.

Mr Warden Pyke established some very judicious regulations at last Wednesday's sitting of the Warden's Court. First, he required that applicants seeking to procure protection certificates should post up notices of the same. Water-rights are very valuable, and we do not see why a person so requiring to leave his race and water unused should not give something like public notice to those in the locality. Another one was in reference to the transfer of shares, which are to be made in more regular form than hitherto, no record to be taken of transfers of parts of shares. The necessity for something like a more regular system has been shown by the way some of these transfers or sales have been brought before the Court. The transfer of shares in prospecting claims also elicited, and justly so, strong comments from the Warden. Several applications were put in for transfers of shares sold in this class of claims, and none of which had yet been granted as having been proved to contain the reefs severally alleged. It is just possible that they may be refused, for the applicants had ninety days granted in which to test them. If they don't so test or prove them, the application for so large a sized claim is a fraud. The Court, then, in our opinion, was quite right to refuse these transfers, for that action would vitiate all sound principles connected with the granting of prospecting claims. No doubt the larger area of ground likely to be granted was one of the influences used in the sale of these shares. What is really required is not the sale of such interests for large or small sums, but the effective prospecting of these claims. They are protected for ninety days, and four men only need test them. They stand on quite a different footing from the ordinary claim, as a double size of ground is granted to them. Another matter in which the Court defined a system was the renewal of the protection certificates to quartz claims when the protection term has expired, allowing only two men to be engaged. As remarked by the Warden, many of these protection certificates had been granted on an illegal basis, and any person requiring the extension of that protection term will have to make his applications afresh, and give proper notices. Indeed, we do not see why these should not be advertised. Altogether, the sitting will have the effect of tending to put matters upon a better basis, and define with greater precision the line of action to pursue in these and similar matters.

CROMWELL R.M.'S COURT.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1870.

(Before VINCENT PYKE, Esq., R.M.)

SLY GROC SELLING.

Jane Wilson was charged by Sergeant Cassels with having exposed for sale, on the 21st December, a quantity of spirituous liquors and ale, she not being duly licensed in that behalf.

Mr Inspector Dalgleish stated that the shanty kept by the defendant was the most disorderly in the district. Not long ago she was brought up on a similar charge, but unfortunately it was not clearly proved. It was a case calling for strict measures.

Sergeant Cassels, sworn, deposed that on the morning of Tuesday, the 21st December, he entered defendant's house, and found five men on the spree, two of whom were subsequently brought up and fined for being drunk. On examination, he found a case of ale and a bottle of brandy, and another case behind the counter, which had been emptied. He asked her how she came to have so much liquor on the premises, and she said she thought she could sell ale as she had a business license. I seized some bottles of ale and a bottle of brandy, which I produce.

Defendant said she did not sell the liquor. She had got it in for Christmas, and she was "shouting" for some friends of her husband. The men had come to her place from Mrs. Bon's, and were drunk when they arrived.

His Worship said she had escaped on a former occasion by the "skin of her teeth." This time she had been caught—the liquor had clearly been exposed for sale, and that was all that was necessary to procure a conviction. He would fine her £10, and if she came before him again, he would inflict a much heavier penalty. The fine was paid.

CANTERING ACROSS CROMWELL BRIDGE.

Francis Foote was charged by Sergeant Cassels with riding across Cromwell Bridge at other than a walking pace.

Mr Brough, for Foote, pleaded guilty, but urged in extenuation of the offence that defendant's horse had strayed over the bridge, and he had gone over with another horse to turn it back. He thought under these circumstances, no fine should be inflicted.

Sergeant Cassels deposed to having seen defendant cantering over the bridge. Some persons were about to run a race on the bridge some time before, and he warned them not to do so. Foote was among them, and he said he would do it if he could run.

Robert Hastings, foreman of roads, gave corroborative evidence.

The Bench said there was danger in people riding across the bridge at a quick pace, and the practice must be checked. Fined 5s and costs.

MURDER, JANUARY 10.

(Before W. H. WHITTIER, Esq., J.P.)

Robt. Phee, alias Angus M'Phee, was charged with being drunk and disorderly in the public streets on Saturday evening. A previous conviction for the same offence within the last month having been proved by Sergeant Cassels, the delinquent was fined 1s 2d, or seven days imprisonment.

WARDEN'S COURT.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1870.

(Before VINCENT PYKE, Esq., Warden.)

Goodger & Hebbden v. Logan.—Adjourned case. The Warden stated that in consequence of the death of Mr Garrett, one of the partners, he would be unable to proceed with the case until he had word from the Curator of Intestate Estates in reference to Mr Garrett's interest in the partnership.

Mr Brough applied that Mr Hebbden, who had been appointed manager at the last sitting of the Court, should retain his position until next Court-day.

Some conversation having ensued between the solicitors for plaintiffs and defendant (Messrs Brough and Bailey), and the manager's report for the past fortnight having been read, this was ultimately agreed to.

The case was then adjourned till Wednesday, the 19th inst.

DISPUTED PARTNERSHIP.

Gibson, Bond, and Austin v. Colclough and Lyons.—Application by plaintiffs to be adjudged partners of defendants in a quartz-claim at Bendigo.

Mr Brough and Mr Manders appeared for complainants. Mr Colclough conducted the defence.

On the application of Mr Brough, and after considerable argument on the subject, it was decided to try the case with assessors. The following assessors were then appointed:—Henry Bertrand, John Beattie, Robert E. Dagg, and Michael Connellan.

The Warden intimated that in view of the probable time the case would occupy, he would adjourn it till after dinner, the hearing to take place in the hall attached to the Cromwell Hotel, in consequence of the suffocating atmosphere of the Court-house—a building totally inadequate to the requirements of the town.

A number of applications for transfers, machinery sites, registration of water-races, &c., were disposed of in various ways, and the Court then adjourned for half-an-hour.

On resuming (in the large hall of Kidd's hotel) the case Gibson, Austin, and Bond v. Colclough and Lyons was called on, and the assessors were sworn in.

The following were the counts in the indictment:—1. That on the 24th day of October, 1869, they entered into an agreement to form a mining company for the purpose of obtaining a mining interest in the Cromwell district, and that a company was so formed.—2. That the members of such company were Charles Colclough, Francis Lyons, George Bond, Jas. Gibson, and Alfred Austin.—3. That they thereupon despatched as their representative the said Francis Lyons to procure said interest in the Cromwell district.—4. That on or about the 30th October last, 1869, the said Francis Lyons and the said Charles Colclough discovered a quartz claim, and applied on behalf of the company for 1200 feet of ground.—5. That the said Charles Colclough and the said Francis Lyons refuse to acknowledge that complainants are entitled to their due and equal share thereof. Wherefore the complainants claim that the defendants be adjudged to acknowledge the rights of complainants to hold one-sixth share in the prospecting claim known as Colclough's.

The defendants pleaded a general denial of the allegations.

The following evidence was then taken:—

James Gibson, being sworn, said: I am a miner at Cardrona. I remember the 24th October last. On that day, Bond, Austin, and myself were sitting in Bond's house, at Cardrona. We tried to enter into an arrangement that one of us should go down to the reefs at Bendigo, as a representative of a company consisting of the three of us. Hearing that Frank Lyons was going down under some arrangement with Colclough, Austin and I called upon the latter, Bond having by this time gone to bed. We told Colclough that we had been in conversation on the subject of sending some one down to the reefs, and asked him if he had any objection to joining with us, and we would pay equal shares in the expense of keeping Lyons down there. Colclough said he would be glad to do so, as he would have less risk. Colclough objected to Bond being one of the company, but subsequently he agreed to his joining, fearing that the company would not be formed if Bond did not come in. It was agreed that we should see Bond on the subject the following day. Colclough suggested that I should go and see Lyons, which I did. I found him in bed, and woke him up. I told him what had occurred, and as he thought Colclough was sending him down more for the purpose of giving him a lift than for any other reason, he expressed his satisfaction at the others having joined. I explained to Lyons that if Bond joined, he (Lyons) would be entitled to four-fifths wages, and a fifth share in any discovery made, and if Bond did not join, he would get three-fourths wages, and a fourth share in any discovery. He was satisfied with this arrangement. I saw Bond next morning, and told him how matters had been arranged. He then joined the company. While at Colclough's house, Austin asked how Lyons was supplied with cash, and offered to advance some if necessary. Colclough said there was no occasion for it. I afterwards told Colclough that Bond had joined. Colclough went to Bendigo some days afterwards. On the Thursday following Colclough's departure I heard that he had made a rich discovery at Bendigo, and on the following day he came to where I was mustering some sheep in which he and I were partners (about four miles above the Cardrona), and congratulated me on being a shareholder with him in the discovery. He said he had sent Bond and Austin down to the reefs—the former to endeavour to ascertain the nature of some objections lodged by the Aurora Co.; the latter to work in the claim, which he did. From a question asked me at Cardrona afterwards, I asked Colclough what interest in the discovery he claimed. He told me he was the discoverer, and had brought Lyons and another man, named Gorman, to it, and that he would expect two shares for himself, two for Gorman, and two for Lyons and company. I understood when the agreement was made that we were all to have equal shares. The agreement between us was to last for three weeks, as we considered that a sufficient time for Lyons to look round him. The discovery was made within the three weeks.

The witness was cross-examined at some length by Mr Colclough, but nothing of any material importance was elicited.

Alfred Austin, sworn: I am a miner, residing at Cardrona. I recollect having a conversation with Gibson and Bond, at Cardrona, about the Bendigo reefs. The three of us went to see Mr Colclough, who, we had ascertained, was sending Lyons down. We asked him if he had any objections to joining with us, the expense of sending down Lyons to be borne by the company. He objected to Bond having anything to do with it; but after some discussion on the subject, he eventually agreed to Bond joining. He said he was very glad of the arrangement. In the event

of Bond agreeing to enter the company, Lyon was to receive four-fifths wages, and a fifth share in any discovery he might make; if Bond did not join, Lyons to have three-quarter wages, and a fourth share of any discovery. I asked Colclough if Lyons was in want of money. He said that I need not trouble myself about that. I did not see Lyons. Shortly after this I heard that a rich discovery had been made by Colclough, who had gone to the reefs. I went up to see him, he having just arrived from Bendigo. He asked me if I had heard of our good luck. I said I had, but did not know I was in it. He shook hands with me, and congratulated me on having a share. He asked me to go down to the claim, and told me that there was another shareholder, named Gorman, who was present when the discovery was made. He told me I had better go down to work in the claim, and that Bond should also go down and endeavour to gain information respecting some objections lodged by the Aurora company. Bond and I went down. I worked in the claim for nearly four weeks.

In cross-examination by Mr Colclough, witness said that he at first thought the discovery was a private one of Colclough's, and he would in that case have been quite satisfied with a fifth share of the interest he understood to have been given Lyons; but when he learnt that the latter was present at the discovery, he considered he was entitled to a fifth share of the whole.

By an assessor: I was not paid for any work done in the claim.

George Butler Bond, sworn, deposed: I am a hotel-keeper at Cardrona. I recollect Gibson, Austin, and myself having a conversation in my house on the 24th October last. We wished to get up a company to send some one down to the Bendigo reefs. We knew that Lyons was going down on behalf of Colclough, so Gibson and Austin went to the latter's place to see if he would mind joining with us. Gibson came to me the following morning, and said they had arranged with Colclough, and that I could join the company if I chose. This I agreed to do. A few days after this an "extraordinary" arrived at the Cardrona, stating that a rich discovery had been made at Bendigo. I saw Colclough about an hour afterwards. He congratulated me on the success we had met with, and said I would have to go down at once, as the Aurora Co. had raised some objections. He said I was not to mention having an interest in the claim, and I would be better able to learn the nature of the objections. Austin was also told by Colclough to hurry down, and he bought a horse to do so. We both went down, and met Lyons at the reefs. Lyons borrowed Austin's horse to go to Cromwell, and I gave him £10 for defraying expenses on behalf of the company. The next opportunity I had of seeing Colclough was on the 18th of November, but I had then heard from Gibson that we were only being acknowledged by Colclough as shareholders to the extent of one-fifth each—that is, a fifth part of Lyons's interest only. This Colclough maintained in a conversation I then had with him. Six other witnesses were examined for the complainants, the whole of the evidence being more or less corroborative of the facts elicited above.

For the defence Mr Colclough called Francis C. Lyons, who deposed as follows: I am a miner, and live at Bendigo. I recollect Sunday, the 24th October. I was going down to the Bendigo reefs the following morning, under an arrangement with you. I was to receive half-wages, and a half-share in anything I discovered. After I was in bed that evening, Gibson came to me and said that he and Austin had been speaking to you in reference to securing a site for the erection of public crushing machinery, &c. He told me that Austin wished to join in the speculation, and he wanted me to look after the necessary water-rights and a site for machinery. I told him I could not listen to any proposition of the sort, as I was already engaged to you. He said that you had no objection, as there was to be a company formed. I understood that Bond had nothing to do with it. Gibson said, "I hope you will attend to this, and don't go running after quartz reefs." I started early next morning, and did not see Gibson again till the 8th of November. I never saw either Bond or Austin in reference to the matter till that date. Austin worked in the claim from the 5th November to the 10th, and again from the 12th to the 23rd. You, Gorman, and I were present when we discovered the reef. It was taken up between the three of us. I considered that the half of my interest belonged to you, in terms of our agreement; but before the discovery of the rich specimens in the claim you gave me back this portion. I never acknowledged that Gibson, Austin, and Bond were entitled to equal shares with myself in my shares, but liberally intended to give them an interest. The witness was cross-examined by Mr Brough.

Charles Colclough, storekeeper and publican, Cardrona, being sworn, said: On the 24th of October last I agreed to give Lyons £2 per week wages to go to the Bendigo reefs for me as a prospector, and also a half share in any discoveries he might make. The same evening, after Lyons had left, Austin and Gibson came to me. They said they were thinking of sending a man down to try and get a site for machinery, water-rights, &c. They asked me if I would join with them in the erection of machinery, and I said I would not mind going in to the extent of £200. They mentioned Bond as one of the partners, but I objected to him having anything to do with it. I never waived that objection. Gibson then asked me if I would mind allowing Lyons to look after the site. I told him I had no objections, and he then went over to see Lyons. He returned in a few minutes, saying that Lyons had agreed to do so. Lyons left for the reefs next morning. Some few days afterwards I proceeded to Bendigo. I found Lyons cutting a trench with Gorman. The following day the three of us went out for a walk. On our way to Bear's store we by accident came upon a stone sticking out of the ground. I found some specks of gold in it, and on looking we discovered more gold. We then pegged out a claim, and on the following day I rode to the Dunstan and applied for protection for a prospecting claim for three. I gave Lyons the half of his share which I was entitled to. Lyons said to me that Gibson and Austin had been very kind to him he would divide one of his shares between the company. What I said in Cardrona to some of the company was that they might be thankful, as Lyons had agreed to divide a share between them. I was quite astonished when I heard of legal proceedings being taken.

Mr Brough addressed the Court at considerable length for the complainants; and the Warden then briefly and impartially summed up.

After about an hour's deliberation, the assessors returned the following verdict:—1. The partnership, in so far as Gibson and Austin are concerned, is proved. Bond's partnership is not proved. 2. That the members of the company are Colclough, Gibson, Austin, and Lyons. 3. That Lyons was employed by said company. 4. That Colclough shall hold two shares; and that Lyons' two shares shall be divided among Lyons, Gibson, Colclough, and Austin. 5. That defendants shall pay the costs of Court, and that plaintiffs and defendants shall each pay their own legal and witnesses' expenses, &c.

CROMWELL SCHOOL.

The annual statutory meeting for the election of a School Committee was held on Monday evening last. The attendance of the public was, as usual, almost nil—beyond the members of the retiring Committee there being hardly a soul present. This apathy is highly discreditable to the community, and very disheartening to those who act as members of Committee. We trust that in future a little better taste will be shown by the general public.

Mr Marsh took the chair.

The Secretary (Mr Booth) read the annual report, as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—Before retiring from the duty which you imposed upon us at this time last year, permit us to lay a statement before you showing the manner in which we have performed the duties then entrusted to our care. In doing so, we may congratulate you on the satisfactory state of the school affairs during the year which has just passed away. The receipts were:—Balance from last year, £12 13s 1d; Government aid, £100; school fees, £94 13s; subscriptions, rents, &c., £31 19s 6d; special Government aid, £95; total, £334 5s 7d.—Expenditure—Teacher's salary, £200; repairs, extensions, &c., £3 18s; sundry expenses, £10 9s; special expenditure (fence, &c.), £102 16s 3d; balance on hand, £12 2s 4d; total, £334 5s 7d. (Examined and found correct by Messrs Preshaw and Wright, auditors). The balance on hand, you will observe, is about equal to the amount left by your predecessors, but it may be mentioned that sums are now due to the Committee which amount to £34 10s, viz., £25 as Government aid to teacher's salary, £5 as rent from the A.O.F. Friendly Society, and £4 10s due as school fees. The school being entirely free from outstanding liabilities, our successors in office will begin with an available balance of about 46½ 10s. Of the 31½ 10s 6d set down under the head of subscriptions, &c., the sum of 7½ 10s 6d was contributed as donations by two gentlemen—5½ being given by Mr Brian Hebdon, and 2½ 10s 6d by Dr Shaw, of Clyde. The sum of 12½ 10s 6d, realised by a popular entertainment in May, is the next principal item. The balance being made up by rents received for use of room, &c."

"When your Committee took office they found that a very important duty had been left by their predecessors for them to do, viz., the fencing-in of the school reserve—though it is only fair to mention that the then retiring Committee had simplified the work by obtaining from Government a promise of the sum of 65½ in aid of the necessary expenses. That work was completed by us, and we believe to the general satisfaction of all interested in the welfare of the school. Since completing the fence, your Committee has made considerable improvements on the school buildings—erecting new writing-desks, extending the playground, &c. The special Government aid is thus accounted for—the sum of 65½ was spent on the fence and 37½ 10s 3d upon repairs and extensions to school buildings and playground."

"During the past year a Visiting Committee examined the school on several occasions, and reported themselves well pleased with the state of the school."

"In conclusion, your Committee have to express their deep sense of obligation to all who generously assisted in the efforts made to increase the funds, and urgently to impress upon you the necessity of supporting the incoming Committee in any future efforts made for the same purpose."

"With earnest hopes that the affairs of the school will prosper in even a higher degree during the ensuing year than during the past year, we now beg to resign our trust into your hands."

On the motion of Mr Fenwick, seconded by Mr Wright, the report as read was received and adopted.

Votes of thanks to the Chairman, the Secretary and Treasurer, and the Committee, were ordered to be recorded in the minute-book.

The election of a new Committee was then proceeded with. Twenty-one householders were nominated, and on a ballot being taken the following were elected:—Messrs Marsh, Kelly, Preshaw, Wright, Fenwick, Whetter, Carrick, Fraer, and Goodger.

Mr Booth intimated that he could not hold office again, as he was about leaving the district. Mr Marsh was again elected Chairman. Mr Preshaw was proposed and seconded as Secretary and Treasurer, but declined to stand. Mr Fraer was elected to the office. Messrs Wright and Carrick were elected auditors; and Messrs Marsh, Preshaw, and Fenwick a Visiting Committee.

CARDRONA SCHOOL.

A meeting of the committee of above school was held at Mr M'Grath's Golden Age Hotel on the 28th ultimo. Present: Messrs Fleming, Austin, M'Grath, Pearce, Torrie, Laurence, Callaghan, and Patterson (hon. sec.)

Proposed by Mr Fleming—"That three of the Committee—viz., Messrs Austin, Pearce, and the mover—call on Messrs Swyer, Patterson, and Colclough, and request them to state the lowest price they will take for their buildings for a school." Seconded by Mr Laurence, and carried.

Proposed by Mr Fleming—"That the secretary write to Mr Hislop, stating that the Committee will guarantee the sum of £52 per annum for a teacher." Seconded by Mr Austin, and carried.

Proposed by Mr Austin—"That Mr Swyer's offer to sell his residence, with garden attached, for £75, be accepted." Seconded by Mr Laurence, and carried.

Proposed by Mr Fleming—"That the secretary advertise in the *Wakatip Mail* and the *Cromwell Argus* for a teacher for Cardrona School. Applications to be forwarded to the secretary before 17th Jan. 1870." Seconded by Mr Austin, and carried.

Proposed by Mr Fleming—"That Mr Patterson act as secretary, treasurer, and chairman for the year 1870." Seconded by Mr M'Grath, and carried.

Proposed by Mr Fleming—"That Messrs Torrie, Pearce, and Callaghan be appointed the working committee of the Cardrona School for the year 1870." Seconded by Mr M'Grath, and carried.

The meeting then closed.—(*Wakatip Mail*.)

NOTES FROM THE NEVIS.

(By a Correspondent.)

Since my last notes we have had to prepare for and get over the Christmas holidays, which require a pretty good constitution in these parts. Many of our miners have been to Cromwell to enjoy themselves, and have returned quite delighted with the trip.

For the first time on the Nevis, we have had a Protestant clergyman—the Rev. Mr Drake—to preach to us, and considering the season, which is usually spent in festivity, he had a very good attendance at both services, one of which was held at the crossing-place, and the other at the township afterwards. I understand that at one of them a very good collection was made.

The weather has been very changeable—from excessive heat with thunder to cold winds and rain, which has caused a heavy flood in the river, swamping all the workings on the lower ground. The mail was not delivered till to-day, on account of the river not being fordable. The inconvenience to the public, however, is trifling, as most of our correspondence is sent to the Dunstan by private hands.

I notice in a report in the *Argus* that the Council at Cromwell are about to apply to the Government for some portions of land to be set aside for settlement. If they had included the Nevis in their application, I think all the residents here would avail themselves of the opportunity to purchase small allotments, or if not, would at any rate rather rent from Government than from the squatters.

As a peaceable "town," ours will compare very creditably with any on the gold-fields, as we do not require any police supervision; and if the Government would not insist on payment for miners' rights and licenses, we could do very well without its protection altogether.

Mining news is very scant, as there has been but little work done for the last fortnight; but the miners are now setting to work again with a determination to make up for lost time.

QUEENSTOWN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

January 10th 1870.

After having spent a very agreeable time during the Christmas and New Year holidays, we are now looking forward with pleasure to the annual meeting of the Lake District Jockey Club—pleasure because (notwithstanding the gloomy forebodings of a "Cromwellite," which appeared in the last issue of the *Wakatip Mail*) this is expected to be the best race meeting we have had for some years. As a proof that some of our residents are pretty sanguine I may state that the right of booth and Grand Stand went for the sum of £59 to Mr A. Eichardt, Queen's Arms Hotel, who certainly deserves good support for his enterprise. The stakes are somewhat higher this year, and ought to draw good fields. The only thing to be wished for is good weather.

As I feared, the dramatic performance of the Queenstown Amateurs did not meet with any great support, owing no doubt to the unpropitious night decided upon (Christmas Eve). They give another entertainment on the first night of the Races in aid of the funds of the Jockey Club, when there is no doubt they will have a bumper house.

The Wakatip Regatta was a very successful affair, considering that times are not remarkably good and money rather scarce. There is some talk of organising a Rowing Club, and making the Regatta an annual sport in the district. Some credit is due to the gentlemen who took so much interest in getting up the Regatta, foremost among whom was Mr James Tyree, photographer, of this town.

The tea meeting in aid of the Queenstown Presbyterian Church was a highly successful affair, and the fair sex vied with each other in the art of pleasing, and forcing one to eat and drink much more than was good for the digestive organs. After the tables were cleared some capital addresses were delivered, the only thing to complain of being that some of them were rather long-winded. I am glad to say that the proceeds amounted to over £50. While on church matters, I am sorry to say that a hitch has occurred between the Presbyterian Church Committee and the contractors for the new Church. It appears that in terms of contract, the building was to have been handed over on the 1st of February, but the contractors finding that they could not finish it in that time applied for an extension of time till the 1st of March. This the Committee granted, conditionally upon the contractors for the church (Messrs Forsyth and McDonald) allowing other contractors into the building after 1st of March, for the purpose of erecting the pulpit. This the contractors would not agree to, and they appear to have sought the first opportunity for coming to an open rupture. They have knocked off work, boarded up all the windows and doors, and threatened legal proceedings. What the upshot will be time will show.

The Shotover Bridge is rapidly approaching completion, and will probably be open for traffic in the course of a couple of months. As a remarkable instance of the "school-master abroad," there were no less than

fifteen applications for that office in the Queenstown District School. The number was reduced to four, and forwarded to Mr Hislop, Secretary to the Education Board, the school committee agreeing to abide by his decision.

A brewery is shortly to be erected in Queenstown, and the gentleman who has taken the affair in hand (a Mr Surman, of Riverton) thinks highly of this district as a field for the new industry. Certainly, if the number of beer-drinkers be anything to go by, he ought to have no reason to lack custom. In Queenstown alone he will have some seven or eight "publics" to supply, besides an extensive outlying district. Of course, a great deal will depend on the quality of the article brewed.

ALEXANDRA.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

January 7th, 1870.

Since the holidays, most of our miners have returned to their various claims, and in one instance with a melancholy result. I refer to the shocking accident that occurred to a miner named Geddes, on whose body an inquest was held on Tuesday last, at which the following facts were elicited. The deceased and his mate were working in a sluicing claim in a branch gully running into Conroys, when the deceased requested his mate to go to the dam and turn on the water. He went to do so, and was absent not more than three minutes. A frightful sight met his gaze when he returned. On looking into the cutting he had just left, lying between two stones he saw the brains of his mate, scattered on and around them. He then descended, and found the body so jammed between a large boulder, some ten or twelve tons in weight, and a lump of reef which was standing up about three feet, that it was impossible to extricate it without assistance. When this was obtained, it was found necessary to cut away the floor of the paddock, before the body could be got out. It was immediately brought to town, to await the inquest, at which, after a careful enquiry into the circumstances of the case, a verdict of accidental death was returned. After a short interval, the body was conveyed to its "long home," attended by a very large number of miners and townspeople. The deceased was a young man, 29 years of age, of irreproachable character, had been in the district a long time, and was highly respected. The whole of the business places were closed, and, with scarce an exception, there was a cessation of all mining operations at the time of the burial; and, from far and near, mining friends followed to the grave the remains of the departed. This sad occurrence has thrown quite a gloom over the coming-in of the New Year, but let us hope that its remaining portion will not be attended with similar calamities.

Of course I have very little mining news to chronicle, as we have not yet fairly set in to work. Several fresh contracts have been let for sinking shafts in the various quartz-claims, evincing a determination on the part of the shareholders to thoroughly test the several lines that have been struck. Owing to the late heavy rains, our river workings have been slightly affected, and some damage has been done by the flooding of the Manuherikia, but nothing to particularise. Several paddocks under cultivation on the low banks of the latter river have been damaged by the inundations.

HAWEA SAW-MILLS.

The undersigned can supply SAWN TIMBER in any quantity.

Orders addressed to Albert Town will be punctually attended to, and forwarded to Bendigo Gully for 26s per ton.

BOARDS and SCANTLING at 16s per 100 feet super, at the foot of the Lake (GLADSTONE), whence they can be conveyed by dray to Bendigo Gully or elsewhere.

J. D. ROSS,

Hawea Saw-mills.

FOR SALE.

IN consequence of the Proprietor, Mr THOS. WILSON, leaving the district.

R. F. BADGER

Has been instructed to SELL by Private Contract the following valuable property:—

ONE-HALF OF TWO WATER RIGHTS, ONE HALF of an EXCEEDINGLY VALUABLE SLUICING CLAIM;

Together with Mining Plant and Tools connected therewith. The whole in good working order.

ALSO—

One Half of TWO WIRE ROPES AND CHAIRS For Crossing the River.

The whole is situated at GEE'S FLAT, Kawaran Gorge.

This is an opportunity seldom to be met with, and one which capitalists will do well to take advantage of.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in the event of the expiration of any PROTECTION CERTIFICATE between appointed sittings of the Warden's Court, such protection will be deemed to extend to the sitting next following the date of expiration. Objections (if any) to renewal of protection may be lodged at the Warden's Office, Cromwell, in the interim.

VINCENT PYKE,

Warden's Office, Cromwell, January 6, 1870. Warden.

FOR SALE.

ALFRED KITCHINGHAM offers for SALE—

ONE FULL FIFTH SHARE IN WATER-RACE, CLAIMS, AND ALL MINING PROPERTY

In the Company known as KITCHINGHAM & Co., Kawaran Gorge.

Terms.....Cash

New Line of

ROYAL MAIL COACHES

BETWEEN

Queenstown and Clyde.

R. W. DANIEL begs to intimate that he has started his new line of Coaches between Clyde, Cromwell, and Queenstown, leaving Clyde on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and Queenstown on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

SCHOOLMASTER Wanted, for the CARDRONA SCHOOL. (Teacher's salary cannot at present be named, but will probably amount to £130 per annum.)

Applications, with testimonials, to be lodged with the undersigned, on or before the 17th of January 1870.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

Hon. Treasurer School Committee CARDRONA.

NOTICE.

M R M A N D E R S, MINING AGENT AND LOAN-BROKER,

Has decided to take up his residence in Cromwell from this date permanently.

Cromwell, 24th December, 1869.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore existing between FRANCIS MERCER and LANE OLIVER, carrying on business as Restaurant-keepers at Logantown, Bendigo Gully, under the style or firm of "Mercer & Oliver," has this day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

All accounts due by the late Firm will be paid by FRANCIS MERCER, who will also receive payment of all debts due to the Firm.

Dated the 15th December 1869.

FRANCIS MERCER.

LANE OLIVER.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER OF SHARES in QUARTZ REEFS at Bendigo Gully and Carrick Ranges, Shares in Water Races, Freehold Properties, &c., &c.

For particulars apply to

R. F. BADGER,

Mining and Estate Agent, Melbourne-street.

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

From the DEEP CREEK KILNS.

I. HALLENSTEIN & Co.,

Agents for the Cromwell District.

V.  R.

In the District Court of the Otago Gold fields, holden at Queenstown.

Between JAMES BRIGG FINNEY, JOSEPH POULTER, CHARLES M'GREGOR, and WILLIAM WATT, Plaintiffs; and the BRITISH AMERICAN QUARTZ MINING COMPANY, Registered, Defendants.

Warrant of Fi. Fa.

NOTICE is Hereby Given, that the whole of the valuable MACHINERY of the above-named Company, together with 4cwt. of Quicksilver, 400 yards Wire Rope, several Trucks, and a large quantity of other Plant connected with Quartz Crushing; also, Two substantial Wooden Buildings, &c., and Two good useful Horses (to be sold separately), will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January, at noon, at the Court-house, QUEENSTOWN—under the Warrant of Fi. Fa. by sooner satisfied.

Terms: Cash.

By order of the Court, W. DONNE, Bailiff.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertisers in the CROMWELL ARGUS will have their names and addresses inserted in this column free of charge.

CROMWELL.

Badger, R. F., Agent, Melmore street
Barnes, W., Blacksmith and Farrier, do.
Corse, Dr James, Surgeon, do.
Cossar & Smith, Bakers and Grocers, do.
Dunkins, James, Free Trade Butchery, do.
Dagg, R. E., Clutha Hotel, do.
Fitch, Allen, Draper and Clothier, do.
Goodger, G. W., Junction Commercial Hotel, Melmore-street
Lindsay, E., Blacksmith, Melmore-street
Scott, J., Baker do.
Marsh, John, Bridge Hotel, do.
Kidd, Robert, Cromwell Hotel, do.
Manders, H., Agent, do.
Whetter, W. H., Bootmaker, do.
Kelly, John M., Cordial Manufacturer, Melmore-street
Pierce, O., Smithfield Butchery, Melmore-st.
Shanly, W., & Co., General Merchants, do.
Smitham, William, Kawarau Hotel, do.
Hallenstein, I., & Co., Merchants, do.
Weaver, David, General Merchant, do.
Matthews & Fenwick, General Printers, do.
Hallenstein, I., & Co., Drapers and Clothiers

CLYDE.

Auckland, W., Painter, Paperhanger, &c.
Barlow, R., Watchmaker and Jeweller
Brough, Anthony, Barrister and Solicitor
Fitch, Allen, Draper and Outfitter
Riley, Edward, Junction Hotel
Marshall, M., Chemist and Druggist
Cox, John, Port Philip Hotel
Hazlett, James, General Merchant

ALEXANDRA.

Beresford, W., Builder and Undertaker
Calder, P., Bread and Biscuit Baker
Jack, Alexander, Criterion Hotel
Martin, W. B., Watch and Clock Maker
Mason, J. H., Royal Mail Hotel

BENDIGO GULLY & ROAD.

Beare, J., Reefers' Arms Hotel and Store
Devere, Francis, Temperance Restaurant
McPherson, H., Wakefield Ferry and Hotel, Rocky Point
Perriam, John, Welcome Home Hotel and Store, Lowburn.
Rocky Point Ferry: John McCormick
Smith and O'Donnell, Old Bendigo Hotel and Stores
Stevenson, J., A1 Bakery

KAWARAU GORGE.

Campion, Nicholas, Diggers' Rest Hotel
Heron, Thomas, White Hart Hotel
Wrightson, John, Sluicers' Arms Hotel.

BANNOCKBURN.

Halliday, J., Shepherd's Creek Hotel & Store
Nicholas, J., Gladstone Coal Works
Richards, J., Bannockburn Hotel and Store
Stuart, James, Ferry Hotel.

NEVIS.

Cannaby, George, British Stores
Korh, C., Nevis Crossing Hotel and Store
Thompson, Edward, Northumberland Arms Hotel and Store.

QUEENSTOWN.

Boyne, Robert, Storekeeper and News Agent
Bridge, J., General Blacksmith and Farrier
Richard, A., Queen's Arms Hotel
McLarn, W., Prince of Wales Hotel
Robertson, J. W., & Co., Timber Merchants
Robertson & Hallenstein, Brunswick Flour Mills

ARROWTOWN.

Fritchard, R., General Merchant, Arrowtown

WANAKA.

Hedditich & Russell, Wanaka Hotel, Pembroke

DUNEDIN.

Baird, William, Bookseller and Stationer
Beaver, A., Watchmaker and Jeweller
Braithwaite, Joseph, News-agent, Fleet-street
Chaplin, John, & Co., Coach Proprietors
Dickson, T., Cabinetmaker and Upholsterer
Fraser, Alexander, Advertising and Commission Agent
Hay Brothers, Tailors and Outfitters
Hislop, John, Watchmaker and Jeweller
Key, W., Cabinetmaker and Upholsterer
Kincaid, McQueen and Co., Vulcan Foundry
London Pianoforte and Music Saloon
Matthews, George, Nurseryman, Seedsman
Otago Hotel: T. A. Jones
Reith & Nicolson, Booksellers and Stationers
Sinclair, W., Tailor and Clothier
Sparrow and Thomas, Dunedin Ironworks and Steel-grinder
Tofield, Frederick, Watchmaker & Jeweller
Thompson, W., Red Lion Hotel
Wilson, W., Engineer, Boilermaker, &c.
Winstanley, Thomas, Scandinavian Hotel
Wheeler, R. T., Advertising and General Commission Agent
York Hotel: Alex. Mee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fenwick, R., East Tairi Hotel
Hawea Saw Mills: J. D. Ross, proprietor
Hanger, S., Vulcan Hotel, St. Bathans
Maidman, H., Albion Hotel and Store, Luggate
MacKenzie, Hugh, Junction Hotel, between Taieri and Tairāwhiti

Clyde Advertisements.

M R ANTHONY BROUGH,
BARRISTER,
SOLICITOR, & CONVEYANCER.
OFFICE, CLYDE.

PAPERHANGINGS.

A LARGE and elegant stock of PAPER-HANGINGS at
AUCKLAND'S
SUNDERLAND-STREET, CLYDE,
and at WRIGHTS, Cromwell.

Five Thousand Pieces of Newest Patterns, at Prices to Suit the Million.
Flock and Gold Papers in Endless Variety.
Glass, Oils, Colours, Paints, and Varnishes Reduced Prices.
Come and See. You're Bound to Buy.

MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE.
M. MARSHALL,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.

Prescriptions carefully prepared.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS-VENDER.

Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial Newspapers and Magazines.

Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a small advance upon English prices.

JUNCTION HOTEL & CONCERT HALL,
Corner of
SUNDERLAND, FERRY, AND CAMP STREETS,
CLYDE.

EDWARD RILEY PROPRIETOR.

EDWARD RILEY, having purchased the above hotel from Mr A. Moore, begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to accommodate them in first-class style.

GOOD STABLING.—ALCOCK'S BILLIARD TABLE.

The CONCERT HALL is the largest in the the country districts, and is admirably adapted for Concerts, Balls, Public Meetings, or any other demonstration.

LONDON HOUSE!
CROMWELL AND CLYDE.

ALLEN FITCH
BEGS to inform the inhabitants of CROMWELL and surrounding Districts that he has just opened out a large and select stock of
Summer Drapery
Comprising all the newest patterns in
Fancy Dress Materials,
Prints,
Printed Muslins,
Mantles,
Hosiery, Gloves, Stays, &c.
Ladies' Underclothing, and Baby Linen, in great variety.

A magnificent assortment of Ladies' and Children's Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed.

THE READY MADE DEPARTMENT
Comprises a choice selection of —
Men's Tweed and Silk-mixed Suits,
Tweed Trousers and Vests,
Crimean Shirts, White Dress Shirts,
Lambs' Wool and Merino Pants,
Flannel Shirts,
Hosiery of all kinds,
Men's Straw and Felt Hats in all the newest styles.

THE BOOT DEPARTMENT
Embraces an extensive selection of
Ladies' and Girls' Single and Double-soled Elastic Kid Boots,
Ladies' Black and Coloured Kid Boots,
Cashmere and Lasting Boots,
Boys' and Children's Elastic-side and Lace-up Boots,
Men's Elastic-side Boots, from 13s. 6d.,
Men's Bluchers, Wellingtons, Half-Wellingtons,
Colonial-made Watertights, & Shooting-Boots,
Nuggets and Gum Boots.

ALLEN FITCH,
DRAPER & OUTFITTER,
LONDON HOUSE,
CROMWELL AND CLYDE.

Clyde Advertisements.

PORT PHILIP HOTEL,
SUNDERLAND-STREET, CLYDE.
JOHN COX, Proprietor.

This well-known hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of Travellers and Boarders, and the Proprietor begs to assure the public that no effort will be spared on his part to maintain the favourable reputation the house has already acquired.

A range of STABLING is in course of erection, which, when completed, will be second to none out of Dunedin; and travellers may rely upon every care being taken of horses baited at the Port Philip Stables.

JAMES HAZLETT,
WHOLESALE STOREKEEPER,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
SUNDERLAND-STREET,
CLYDE.

The largest and best-selected Stock of
WINES,
SPIRITS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS.

Packers Supplied at Lowest Rates.

. Agent for Marshall & Copeland's BEER, in Bulk and Bottle.

To the Inhabitants of the Cromwell District.

R. BARLOW,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
AND
MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,
CLYDE.

Has now on hand a choice and varied assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES; English, French, and American CLOCKS; also, a very choice selection of English & Colonial JEWELLERY, consisting of

Gold Scarf Pins	Brooches
Lockets	Ear-rings
Chains	Guards

Wedding, Signet, Gem, and Keeper Rings, Seals, Keys, and Chains in endless variety, of the newest designs.

ALSO,
Lately arrived, a very suitable and elegant assortment of FANCY GOODS, too numerous to particularize, very suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Watches and Clocks carefully cleaned & repaired.

Alexandra Advertisements

A. JACK'S
CRITERION FAMILY & COMMERCIAL
HOTEL,
ALEXANDRA.

Livery and Bait Stables.—Loose Boxes, Coach-house, &c.

FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD TABLE.

BACK CREEK BAKERY,
BROADWAY, . . . ALEXANDRA.
P. CALDER.
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER.

Mixed Fancy Biscuits made to order from 10d to 1s per pound.

W. B. MARTIN,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
MAIN STREET . . . ALEXANDRA.

Watches and Clocks carefully cleaned and repaired.

ON SALE,
A large assortment of Chains, Brooches, Meerschaum Pipes, &c.

ROYAL MAIL HOTEL
ALEXANDRA.

J. H. MASON PROPRIETOR.

Wines and Spirits of the best description.

Every accommodation for Travellers.

Good Stabling, and Loose Boxes.

. One of Alcock and Co.'s full-sized BILLIARD TABLES.

ALEXANDRA TIMBER YARDS,
WILLIAM BERESFORD,
BUILDER AND UNDERTAKER,
ALEXANDRA.

Bannockburn Advertisements.

GLADSTONE COAL WORKS,
BANNOCKBURN AND ADAMS'S GULLY.

The undersigned beg to intimate that they continue to supply COAL of the very best quality at 32s. per ton, delivered in Cromwell or at Kawarau Gorge.

From the Pit in Adams's Gully, Coal of exceedingly good quality is now being supplied to residents at Bannockburn, at moderate prices.

NICHOLAS & CO.,
Proprietors.

STUART'S FERRY,
KAWARAU RIVER.

Main crossing-place between Cromwell and the Nevis for Waggon, Drays, Horses, and Foot passengers.

Children attending School, Free.

THE FERRY HOTEL
Has first-class accommodation for Travellers.

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL AND STORE,
Doctor's Flat, Bannockburn,
(On the main road to the Nevis).
JOHN RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.
Groceries and Household Requisites
Of all descriptions kept in stock.

The Goods, being obtained direct from Dunedin, are retailed at CROMWELL PRICES.

SHEPHERD'S CREEK
HOTEL AND STORE,
BANNOCKBURN,

On the main road to the Nevis, 4½ miles from Cromwell.

J. Halliday, Proprietor.

Wines, Spirits, and malt liquors of the best quality.

Ginger Beer and Cordial Manufacturer.

. District Post Office.

ANDREW HAMILTON,
ARTIST.

. Drawings of Houses, Vessels, Animals, &c. executed in black lead pencil or water colors.

TERMS:
PENCIL DRAWINGS, from £1 1s.
WATER COLOR do. „ £5 5s.

N.B.—The higher charges are not made according to size, but according to the amount of labor required to produce the picture.

Bendigo Gully, Lowburn, &c.

WELCOME HOME HOTEL
AND STORE,
LOWBURN,

About three miles from Cromwell, on the road to the Bendigo Reefs.

JOHN PERRIAM . . . PROPRIETOR.

Every accommodation for Travellers.

OPENING
OF THE
ROCKY POINT FERRY.

The large and well-furnished PUNT in connection with the above Ferry being now COMPLETED, the undersigned has great pleasure in informing the public that he is in a position to cross the heaviest Six-horse Waggon, and Vehicles of all descriptions, at VERY MODERATE RATES.

Persons visiting Bendigo Gully on horseback can be crossed at this Ferry at the reasonable charge of 1s. 6d.; Foot Passengers, 6d.

JOHN M'CORMICK.

WAKEFIELD FERRY HOTEL,
ROCKY POINT,
On the main road to Bendigo.

The best quality of Wines, Spirits, and Beers kept in stock.

Good accommodation for travellers.

. District Post Office.*.*

THE WAKEFIELD FERRY
Is the best and safest crossing-place on the Clutha River, and is on the direct road to the Bendigo Reefs.

The Punt and Bonts are worked by careful and experienced boatmen, and the heaviest waggons can be crossed at any time with perfect safety.

JAMES BEARE,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER,
BENDIGO GULLY.

(In the immediate neighbourhood of the various quartz reefs.)

A large stock of Groceries and Household Requisites of all descriptions on hand.

CROMWELL PRICES.

MERCER'S
TEMPERANCE RESTAURANT,
LOGANTOWN,
BENDIGO REEFS,

The only establishment on Bendigo where Travellers can depend on getting MEATS AT ALL HOURS, in quietness and comfort.

The house is conducted strictly on TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.

The Restaurant is under the immediate management of MRS MERCER, and visitors may rest assured that every attention will be paid to their wants.

In order to keep pace with the increasing requirements of the township, the proprietor is about to make extensive improvements on the premises, and will shortly be in a position to offer excellent SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION to Boarders and Travellers.

Charges very moderate.

FRANCIS MERCER,
Proprietor.

A1 BAKERY, { LOGANTOWN,
BENDIGO GULLY.

J. STEVENSON
Has much pleasure in informing the Residents of the BENDIGO GULLY DISTRICT that he is now prepared to SUPPLY them with
BREAD OF THE BEST QUALITY,
At their own residences, Daily.

A choice assortment of Biscuits and CONFECTIONERY always kept in stock.

BENDIGO GULLY REEFS.

OLD BENDIGO HOTEL
AND
STORES,
SMITH & O'DONNELL.

. Miners and Travellers can have first-class accommodation, and may obtain every information respecting the locality.

Good Stabling; Horse-feed always on hand.

New Stone Premises are now being erected

The Story-Teller.

THE SISTERS.

(Concluded.)

It was soon settled, and the old General was much relieved at not being asked to resign his favourite child, and very much pleased with his future son-in-law, gave an unhesitating consent. Edmund was asked to stay to luncheon, and, in spite of the sickening dread of meeting Elsie, he accepted the invitation, resolved to go bravely through it all, and joined Janet, who breathlessly awaited him in the drawing-room. He might, however, have spared himself his hesitation, for Elsie did not appear. She was in bed, Mrs Fraser said, completely knocked up by the fall. "Poor child!" she added, "she can hardly speak, her head is so bad; and she has eaten nothing."

Janet's heart beat fast, for she saw the colour recede from Mr Roscoe's face, leaving it pale as death, while he strove in vain to finish his cold chicken; and she knew too well the agony of mind he was enduring. General Fraser looked concerned at his wife's speech.

"The girl's not well," he said, sharply; "she has looked pale and out of sorts for the last three weeks, and eats nothing. I never saw her so dead beat as she was last night: she could hardly creep upstairs, and never opened her lips the whole way home."

"Well, papa," said Janet, "she was bright enough last night, and chattered away like a child about my engagement."

She coloured crimson as she met the grave, searching eyes of Edmund Roscoe, for she feared he knew she was speaking falsely.

Oh, Janet, Janet! and yet your heart ached as that poor girl kissed you, and strove, with quivering lips, to wish you happiness, while her hot tears rolled down her wan, cold cheeks!

"She has certainly not been well lately," said Mrs Fraser; "and I think she wants change of air. I proposed her going to the sea-side for a few weeks, and she seemed quite delighted at the idea, and begged me to settle it at once."

"She shall go," said the General. "We will all go. You can run down easily, Roscoe; or come with us, if you will. I don't want to part you at the very beginning," and he laughed good-humoredly.

The young man started, and replied hurriedly, "No, thank you, I can't do that; but I can run down constantly, and see you, if you are not far off."

What a relief it would be to feel that that they were not close by—to be free from the fear of meeting Elsie every day! Yet with these feelings in his mind, Edmund Roscoe thought he was acting honourably in fulfilling his promise to Janet. So it was arranged; and when he left the house the General told him that they should start next week to spend a month at Redcliff, a small fishing village not far off.

"We must get my little birdie's roses back in time for her sister's wedding, Roscoe," said the old man, cheerfully, as he wished him good-bye.

Edmund Roscoe rode away, feeling that any death he could die were preferable to the life he was now living. He did not dare to think what was the cause of Elsie's illness. He repeated again and again to himself Janet's false statement, that she had talked and laughed about the engagement; and he blamed himself bitterly for not caring more for the lovely girl he was now about to marry.

It was a hot sultry day in May, more like August in its still heat, and Elsie leaned sadly against a rock on the shore, gazing after the retreating figures of her sister and Edmund Roscoe. There had been one of the now common scenes among them. She had agreed to accompany them as far as the beach, but was too tired and weak to go further, and, sitting down on the sands, had told them to leave her, as she felt the heat too much to proceed. Mr Roscoe, led beyond his usual indifference by her sad, pale face, had proposed they should sit there; and Janet, stung by his unusually tender tone, had flatly refused, saying warmly that he was not obliged to walk with her; she could walk alone, and he might stay and take care of Elsie, as that was all he cared to do. Poor Elsie! With a burning cheek she sat, hastily saying she would walk on, or go home—anything Janet liked; but Mr Roscoe cut it short by walking rapidly away, with an impatient exclamation to Janet to "come along."

Elsie watched them walk away, Janet's head thrown proudly back, and her face flushed, and Mr Roscoe with a troubled, weary look on his handsome features, his eyes on the sands, silent and grave. How was she to bear it! In a month they were to be married, for Janet had fixed the day some time before. If he was only happy, she could bear all the rest; but to see Janet treat him so harshly—oh, how could she! And Elsie leaned against the rock, a hard swelling in her throat, and great scalding tears rolling down her cheeks.

Meanwhile Mr Roscoe and Janet walked rapidly on in perfect silence, till they came to a tiny sheltered cove, where the sea had formed a small bay among the rocks. Here Mr Roscoe threw himself on the sands, and Janet seated herself by him, her eyes fixed on the distant vessels, determined not to speak till he did. She had not very long to wait.

"Janet," he began, sharply and imperiously, "understand me once for all, and for once I mean to be obeyed. Say what you please to me. I can bear your temper, and perhaps you have cause to be angry; but you shall not attack your sister. She is ill and unhappy, I believe; and I will not stand by and hear you insult her and me as you did just now. You only know what called forth such a speech, for I said nothing to irritate you that I know of. But let me never hear anything of the sort again."

Then Janet burst forth, all her hot passions roused, neither thinking nor caring what she said, in her rage and jealousy.

"You do not love me!" she cried, fiercely; "you know you do not. You love her, that pale, quiet, little shy thing, who tries to work on your feelings and win you from me. You are merely going to marry me from pity, because I was fool enough to confess my love for you; and you are fretting and chafing beneath the chain. And this is her doing. But for her you would have loved me, and she, for her own gratification, and silly, childish vanity, is trying by her delicate airs to win you from me, only to throw you over and laugh at you as she did before. Yes, you start, but I know all;—how she threw your flowers aside, and laughed at your note, refusing to grant you even the explanation you begged for, knowing how wickedly she had led you on, till she found you loved her, and then drawing back to prevent exposure. But it shall not be. You are mine. And, whether you love me or not, I will be your wife."

She paused, breathless and panting; but no word or sound came from Mr Roscoe. Pale as death, with set lips and clouded brow, he sat, looking straight before him, but seeing nothing. Then Janet grew calmer; she saw that she had gone too far; and fearing lest, after all, he should escape her, she altered her tone.

"Edmund, dear Edmund," she said, piteously, "forgive me—I did not mean what I said. Speak to me; say you only love me a little. Tell me you do not quite hate me. Only speak—do not look like that."

Mr Roscoe turned his gaze on her excited face, his own cold and fixed as marble—and his voice was harsh and dry as he replied, slowly and firmly, "No, Janet, I do not hate you, but you are right in saying that I do not love you. I do love your sister Elsie, and shall never care for any other woman; and after this scene, I see plainly that I should be wicked to marry you, and bring lasting misery to both of us. I am very sorry that I have gained your love, if such be true; but I cannot blame myself, for I did not do so willingly. How you know concerning your sister I do not understand. I can hardly yet believe she was false and cold-hearted enough to act as you say, or to show my letter; but be that as it may, I have made up my mind. I shall leave this place to-night, and leave England before two days have passed; and we will not meet again. I am quite determined; so it is useless to remonstrate. I will tell your father myself, and bear all blame in the matter. And now let us go, for the tide is rising."

Janet had fainted, and heard him not. Mr Roscoe, who had never seen anybody faint before, was very much frightened.

"Good heavens, I have killed her," he murmured, as he gently raised her head on to his knee, and hastily placed his hand on her heart. Slowly and gradually, however, her colour returned, though it seemed to him an indefinite time before she gently opened her eyes, and gazed round with a wild, frightened look.

"Where am I?" she exclaimed; "what has happened?" Then, as it all rushed back upon her, she clung to him, saying,

piteously, "Oh, Edmund, Edmund, say you will not leave me! Oh, it will kill me!" and she burst into tears.

Nervous and distressed as he was, she could gain nothing more from him than a promise that he would not tell her father that evening.

The water crept to his feet as he gave the promise, and, turning, with an exclamation of horror, he found that the tide had risen rapidly, cutting off all retreat. Janet uttered a cry of terror, and she seized him by the arm.

Poor Janet! her frantic terror was terrible to see. Her pretences of mind had entirely left her; she climbed wildly to the highest shelf of rock, and wailed aloud as the huge rock barred further escape.

"Oh, Edmund! Edmund!" she sobbed, clinging to him; "I cannot die—I cannot meet my Maker. You do not know how terribly wicked I am—how I have deceived you. Elsie never got your letter: I stopped it, and tore it up. I told her that you did not love her—that you were amusing yourself with her. I have broken your heart and hers, and now I must die. Oh, save me, and I will give you up to Elsie. I will tell her all, everything. But death—oh, I cannot, cannot die!"

But the waves rose higher and higher, and as death approached, Edmund Roscoe strove to banish all thoughts of this life, and prepare to meet his Maker.

Thus they passed a terrible half-hour, while the foaming waters rose higher and higher. They were very near them now; ten minutes more, and the place where they now sat would be covered, when—hark! There were voices above them—a cry of "Janet!—Roscoe!" With a scream of ecstasy Janet sprang to her feet.

"Papa, oh save us!" she cried. "Quick—quick! the waves are close!"

"My child!" returned the old man.

"Let down a rope quickly," cried Edmund. "I will tie it to her."

In another minute the rope was in Edmund Roscoe's hand, and he fastened it round Janet's waist, while a heavy wave broke over their feet.

"Oh, quick, quick," cried Elsie, in agonized tones, as a huge crested wave rolled slowly forward. It broke as Janet reached the top of the cliff. One wild cry from Elsie, and Edmund sank beneath it.

"Oh, Edmund, Edmund," she wailed, forgetting all but him in her agony; then, seizing the rope, she flung down the end, crying, "He may rise again—oh, hold it tight!"

They watched eagerly, breathlessly, even Janet checking her sobs, till the dark head rose to the surface, and the struggling man grasped the rope. Then a cry broke from them, "Hold on for your life. Now pull all!"

A long pause, and he lay on the cliff, saved!

In a tumult of happiness, such as she had never felt before, Elsie entered the drawing-room, to find Edmund Roscoe in dry clothes standing before her, while Mrs Fraser hurried off to see after Janet. One look at her meaning, glowing face, and he saw Janet had told all.

"Elsie—my own Elsie!" he cried, opening his arms.

She sprang into them, and was locked in such an embrace as she had never hoped to feel. But little was said, for both felt that they could not speak without blaming Janet, which neither wished to do; but such deep, perfect happiness needed no words.

Mr Roscoe had little trouble in persuading his parents to receive another Miss Fraser as their daughter, and people supposed they had made a mistake in the sisters, so Janet was spared the pain of the history becoming known. The shock she had undergone brought on a violent illness, and when she recovered she was ordered abroad for change of air and scene. She went with some friends, and was followed by her parents after Elsie's wedding, which took place very soon. She eventually became the happy wife of a young nobleman; but even that failed to revive that pride which had been so completely subdued by that terrible half-hour under the cliff.

An application was made on November 1 to the Chief Clerk of Vice-Chancellor Malins, at Chambers, on behalf of Dr Thom—the prosecutor of the directors of Overend, Gurney, and Co. on the charge of conspiracy and fraud—for the means necessary to carry on the prosecution. The Chief Clerk said there was no doubt as to the jurisdiction of the court to deal with the funds, but the shareholders had already spent a large sum of money on the case, and might not wish to incur further outlay. Adjourned till November 5.

The Late George Peabody.

George Peabody, a descendant of the pilgrim fathers of a family formerly settled in Leicestershire, was born at Danvers, Massachusetts, U.S., Feb. 13, 1795. His father was in business, and the son was apprenticed to a grocer at Danvers. In 1812 he was in partnership with his uncle, John Peabody, at Georgetown, and manager of the concern, and at the same time saw active service as a volunteer at Fort Warburton. Having subsequently been for some years a successful merchant in partnership with Mr Riggs at Baltimore, with branch houses at Philadelphia and New York, he came to England in 1837, and established himself in London as a merchant and money-broker in 1843. In this capacity his name has been a guarantee for many monetary transactions on the part of more than one of the United States; and in 1848 he largely contributed to the restoration of the credit of Maryland. Mr Peabody supplied at his own cost the arranging and garnishing of the United States department at the Great Exhibition of 1851; and he contributed to the expenses of the American expedition, fitted out under Dr Kane to explore the Arctic region, in search of Sir John Franklin, in 1852. He founded at Danvers, U.S., at the cost of £25,000, an Institute which bears his name, and has given upwards of £100,000 for a similar purpose in Maryland. On retiring from business with a large fortune in 1862, he, in a letter dated March 12, presented the City of London with the munificent sum of £150,000, to be applied to the purpose of benefitting the working classes by the erection of comfortable and convenient lodging-houses, and he gave for the same purpose an additional £150,000 in February 1866. The first block of buildings in Spitalfields, known as the Peabody Dwellings was opened in 1864. He presented to Harvard University 150,000 dollars to establish a museum and Professorship of Archaeology and Ethnology, in October 1866, and the United States Congress passed a vote of thanks to him for his gifts to the people in March 1867.

An Unexpected Guest.

A correspondent of the *Field* writes:—"One of the most remarkable instances of 'getting up stairs,' as far as the equine race is concerned, occurred at Jones's Railway Hotel, at Oxford, on Thursday night, Sept. 2. A string of yearlings belonging to Mr J. Merry, M.P., arrived by train at the above-named city, and were led to the Railway Hotel by the people in charge. One of the most valuable of the lot—and certainly one that does not belie her pedigree, if, as I was told, she is a daughter of Rambling Katie—escaped from the hands of the stud groom, and, attracted by the lights from the Hotels, or wishing to consult the lawyer whose room she ultimately succeeded in reaching, galloped down a narrow passage, 5ft in length, into the hall of the hotel—after dashing her head through the window of the bar-parlour, much to the consternation of the inmates, who were quietly enjoying their evening repast—then through the hall up the first flight of stairs (20 in number) into the corridor or passage of the hotel upon which the doors of the bed-chambers opened. It being late at night (11 o'clock) only one of the bed-room doors being unfastened, and this happened to be the one of our friend the lawyer—No. 7.—into which the excited animal rushed, jumped on the huge old-fashioned bedstead, tearing the bed furniture to ribbons, and then contrived to get her leg through a cane-bottomed chair, and in her efforts to free herself of this incumbrance, demolished nearly all the furniture in the room. In the meantime the stud groom ran up stairs, caught hold of her by the tail, and got her down, where she was held by three or four other people who had been attracted by the noise. The question then arose how to get her down stairs. This was accomplished in the following manner:—The whole of the shutters belonging to the hotel were laid on the stairs and fastened, her legs were tied tightly together, some rugs and mats were placed under her back, and by main force she was dragged down the staircase, and safely landed in the hall, then taken out of the front door into the street, where she was released from her bondage, and led to a loose box to enjoy a straw instead of a feather bed. Strange to say, no damage was done to the animal, except 20 or 30 skin-deep wounds, the principal of which were caused by the glass broken in the bar-parlour window. One curious circumstance, however, remains to be told. No. 6 bedroom was occupied by an Irishman, who, being a martyr to rheumatic gout, had been compelled to crawl up-stairs by means of a stick in one hand, and holding on to the balustrade with the other. Such, however, was the terror excited by the unearthly row in the next apartment, that with three bounds he sprang down the staircase into the hall. From that moment the rheumatism left him; he is now perfectly sound, and can be called on to vouch for the fact.

If all the world's a stage, and men and women are merely players, where are the audience and orchestra to come from?

Selected Poetry.

AN OLD BACHELOR.

What a pitiful thing an old bachelor is,
With his cheerless house and his rueful phiz!
On a bitter cold night when the fierce winds
blow,
And when all the earth is covered with snow;
When his fire is out, and in shivering dread
He slips 'neath the sheets of his lonely bed:
How he draws up his toes,
All encased in yarn hose,
And he buries his nose
Beneath the chilly bed-clothes;
That his nose and his toes,
Still encased in yarn hose,
May not chance to get froze.
Then he puffs and he blows, and says that he
knows
No mortal on earth ever suffered such woes;
And with Ah! and with Oh!
With his limbs to dispose
So that neither his toes nor his nose may be
froze,
To his slumber in silence the bachelor goes.
In the morn when the cock crows, and the sun
is just rose,
From beneath the bed-clothes
Pops the bachelor's nose,
And you may suppose, when he hears how the
wind blows,
How the windows all froze,
Why back 'neath the clothes pops the poor fel-
low's nose;
For full well he knows, if from that bed he rose
To put on his clothes, that he'd surely be froze.
HOOD.

Wit and Humour.

"Your purse, Tom," said an indulgent father to a spendthrift son, "reminds me of a thunder cloud." "How so, father?" "Because it is always lightning."

A little girl in Pennsylvania was reproved for playing outdoors with boys, and informed that, being seven years old, she was "too big for that now." But, with all imaginable innocence, she replied, "Why, the bigger we grow, the better we like 'em."

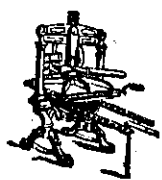
A young fellow, wishing to turn sailor, applied to the captain of a vessel for a berth. The captain, wishing to intimidate the lad, handed him a piece of rope, and said, "If you want to make a good sailor, you must make three ends to that rope." "I can do that," responded the youngster: "here is one, and here is another—that makes two. Now, here's the third," and he threw it overboard.

"Now then, Joseph, parse courting," said a teacher to a rather slow boy. "Courting" is an irregular active transitive verb, indicative mood, present tense, third person, singular number, and so on," said Joseph. "Well, what does it agree with?" demanded the teacher. "It agrees with all the gals in town!" exclaimed Joseph, triumphantly.

Artemus Ward once lent money. He thus recounts the transaction:—"A gentleman friend of mine came to me one day with tears in his eyes. I said, 'Why those weeps?' He said he had a mortgage on his farm, and wanted to borrow £200. I lent him the money, and he went away. Some time after, he returned with more tear. He said he must leave me for ever. I ventured to remind him of the £200 he borrowed. He was much cut: I thought I would not be hard upon him—so I told him I would throw off £100. He then brightened, shook my hand, and said, 'Old friend, I won't allow you to outdo me in liberality—I'll throw off the other hundred!'

When Handel visited the town of Haarlem he at once hunted up its famous organ. He gained admittance, and was playing upon it with all his might, when the organist entered the building. The man stood awe-struck. He was a good player himself; but he had never heard such music before. "Who is there?" he cried. "If it is not an angel, it must be Handel himself!" When he discovered that it was the great musician he was still more mystified. "But how is this? you have done impossible things," said he, "no ten fingers on earth can play the passages you have given; human hands couldn't control all the keys and stops!"—"I know it," said Handel, coolly, "and for that reason I was forced to strike some notes with the end of my nose."

A Yankee Editor's Early Experience.—Never will we forget the time we met our sweet Kitty in the centre of a vast wilderness of briars in the old Berckies State. Her eyes were as black as the berries in her basket, and as brilliant as those of the catbird, chattering over her head; her lips were ruby red, and her cheeks lily white except a broad streak of purple stain reaching from ear to ear. Heavens! didn't she look lovely! Our own basket was full, and we volunteered our assistance to fill that carried by Kitty. Often while plucking the melting fruit from some glorious cluster, her curls—Kitty had curls, glossy and golden—brushed our cheeks, we thought, very often; but still it seemed, somehow, to be accidental. Somehow, too, we were always at work upon the same clusters, and Kitty's lips were very close to ours when she turned to speak. At last Kitty's lips pouted, Kitty's eyes flashed, and she almost succeeded in coaxing into her smooth white brow one or two indignant wrinkles. "Will you believe," she said—"when I was out here alone—just as we are—with Ned Jones, the naughty fellow up and kissed me!" We didn't like Ned, and we were ready to say that he was naughty. "He just caught me this way, and"—here her lips almost touched ours, and we felt a violent thumping in the region of our heart, but she didn't quite do it, and the peril was soon over. We felt all over that we were on the verge of being just as naughty as Ned, but our bashfulness saved us. Still pouting, and, we thought, worse than ever, she placed both hands on our shoulder, and turning her sweet young face towards ours, said, "You are a dear good boy! You ain't going to be naughty, like Ned was?" Heavens! how our heart fluttered! We seemed losing our breath; and a moment after Kitty was saying, "You are a very, very naughty fellow."



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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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(Late of the Golden Age Hotel, Stafford-street, Dunedin), begs to inform his Country Friends, as well as in Dunedin, that he has purchased the interest of Mr J. M'Cubbin in the

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